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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 26 pages in three sections

No. 1559 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 中國郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類 日七廿月八年六國民 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1916 中華民國五年九月十九日第三號星期日曜禮拜 20 CENTS

TWO MORE TRENCH LINES ARE TAKEN BY HAIG'S FORCES

Record Gain Over Front Of Mile Between Martinpuich and Flers

RESERVES PROBLEM

Germany Recalls Division On Way to Russia, Only To Meet Defeat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 22.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: South of the Ancre, we advanced on a front of about a mile, capturing two lines of enemy trenches between Flers and Martinpuich. Our front now runs approximately in a direct line north of Flers and Martinpuich.

The enemy's trenches, south of Arras, were successfully entered yesterday evening, prisoners being taken and many casualties inflicted on the enemy. We blew up a mine north of Neuville St. Vaast and occupied the crater.

Paris, September 22.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: The great counter-attack delivered by the Germans, yesterday, north of the Somme, was delivered by the 18th Corps, withdrawn from the Aisne front and the 214th Division. The latter had been entrained for the Russian front, but, when it had proceeded half-way, it was ordered to return to the Somme front, which it reached on the 14th.

It was put into the fighting line on the 19th and was engaged on the 20th in the Bouchavesnes district, where it suffered enormously. Over 200 prisoners were captured north of the Somme, yesterday.

The communique this afternoon reported: A powerful enemy attack between Priez Farm and Rancourt was repulsed, with serious losses.

French Have to Give Up Last Mort Homme Trench

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 20.—Western theater.—On the battlefield of the Somme, there were no events of special importance. Isolated hostile attacks were repulsed. Our hand-grenade attack near Flers was successful. A delayed report states that, in the evening of September 18, a French attack delivered from Clery was repulsed.

On the western slope of Mort Homme, the French were driven from the small piece of a trench which was still held by them. 98 prisoners were made and eight machine-guns captured.

In the Champagne, our patrols, during the night to September 19, in the course of successful enterprises brought in 46 French and Russians. We captured a number of French last night south of the Rhine-Rhone Canal.

ALEXANDRA AS VICEREINE

London Papers Suggest Dowager Queen to Placate Ireland

London, August 26.—The Illustrated Weekly Graphic this week put forward an ingenious proposal that Queen Alexandra become Vicereine of Ireland, with a suitable residence in or near Dublin, urging that she could do more in a month than the politicians have done in years toward a solution of the Irish question.

The only daily which has taken up the suggestion is The Star, which says today: "There may be formal and ceremonial difficulties in the way, but in great emergencies forms and ceremonies ought to be swept away."

The Weather

Squalls and very thick showers, with violent gales at sea. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 74.6 and the minimum 65.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 93.6 and 71.6.

Japanese Promise Revision Of the new Loan Contract; There is Talk of Violation

Other Foreign Bankers Put Query to Finance Minister; Half-year's Salt Revenue Is $51,820,000

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 23.—The Asiatic Development Company, which has arranged the Japanese loan of five million Dollars, has promised the Chinese Government to revise the agreement. According to the Japanese Shuntien Jih-pao, the four foreign bankers inquired of Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, about the Japanese loan, which is said to violate Article 17 of the first loan agreement.

The revenues of the salt administration for the first two quarters of this year, amounting to 51,820,000 Dollars, far exceed the estimates.

The Peking Gazette considers the presence of Tong Shao-yi as necessary for the control of the Kuo-min-tang as the personality of Tuan Chi-jui for the control of the army.

Conference in London

Tokio, Sept. 23.—The Eastern News Agency reports.—The five Powers group is to reply to the request of China of a loan of Yen 100,000,000, but as there is no Russian representative in London it is impossible to have a conference of the group, excluding Germany, in London at short notice and thus the reply will be delayed until the end of this month at the earliest. The interest, securities, underwriters and advisers and other details have not been touched on so far.

Peking Pessimistic

Peking, September 22.—The outlook for the Quintuple loan is observed very pessimistically. The reasons are as follows:—

The consortium desires not only to have the surplus of salt gabelle as security but also the land tax, as there is a risk that in case of further internal troubles in China the revenue of the salt gabelle will be greatly reduced as per example of the decrease in the revenue of salt gabelle in April and May of 1916.

On the other hand from the Chinese point of view it is stated that at present there is a surplus of salt gabelle of $30,000,000 per year and it will surely further increase all the time as the reforms are being effected gradually and there is no need to place the land tax as security. Thus the views of both sides differ widely and they will be very difficult to get agreed. Moreover there is no prospect of the conclusion of the war in Europe and the European Powers could not join the loan easily but they do not desire also to leave the loan to Japan alone and will desire the delay of the loan and therefore it is generally observed that this loan will not be easy to bring into existence.

Salt Gabelle as Security

The Sinwanpao reports:—With regard to the big loan, both the Japanese and the British banks have received instructions from home to be satisfied with the surplus of salt gabelle with the interest at five per cent to be redeemed in forty yearly instalments and to pay interest only for the first ten years.

The negotiations will be opened when the replies from Russia and France are obtained.

Chang Hsun Holds Out

Nanking, Sept. 22.—The Eastern News Agency reports:—It is reported in Nanking that General Chang Hsun will not go to Anking, the seat of his post, as the Military Governor of Anhui but he will remain at Hsuchowfu in Kiangsu, calling himself the leader of the league of the so-called 13 provinces opposing parliament and trying to dissolve it if possible and apparently refusing to support the Manchu Restoration party.

The provinces which are said to be in league are Hupeh, Shantung, Kiangsi, Honan, Kwangtung, Mukden, Fukien, and Kirin and it is reported that the Monarchists under Liang Shih-yi are supporting it financially. The conference of the representatives of the league was to be held on September 20 but as the representatives of some of the provinces had not arrived at Hsuchowfu the meeting was postponed till September 23.

Tsinanfu, September 21.—As the league of 13 provinces under the leadership of General Chang Hsun will have a meeting of their representatives at Hsuchowfu, General Chang Huai-tse, the Military Governor of Shantung, has secretly despatched the chief of his staff to Hsuchowfu to attend the said conference.

Hankow, September 22.—Tuan Chi-kwei left Hankow in the evening of September 21 for Anhui.

Tuchun Lu Yung-ting Isn't Dead, After All

Kwangtung's New Governor Is Formally Presented With His Seal of Office

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, September 23.—General Lu Yung-ting, the newly appointed Tuchun of Kwangtung, today received the Military Governor's seal, which was sent to Shiuking yesterday by Chu Ching-lan, who has been acting Tuchun since General Lung Chi-kwang surrendered command on September 10.

[The Ostasiatische Lloyd, two days ago, reported that Lu Yung-ting had died at Shaoshing before reaching Canton.]

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Sept. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 30
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Oct 2
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Oct. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ....Oct. 8
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Oct.. 1
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Oct. 5
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.

The French mail of August 20 is due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29. Left Haiphong on September 23 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

Mohammedan Divorce Raises Court Puzzle

Married Englishwoman, But Dissolved Union; Would Now Wed Again

Reuter's Service

London, September 22.—The Special Divisional Court, consisting of Chief Justice Darling and Chief Justice Brant, reserved judgment today in the case of Dr. Miran Waruddin, a Mohammedan from Madras and a member of the English Bar. Owing to the fact that his first marriage with an Englishwoman, though dissolved under the Mohammedan law, was still valid under English law, a Registrar has refused Dr. Miran Waruddin a licence for marriage with a second Englishwoman.

Dr. Miran Waruddin then secured a rule nisi, bringing up the matter for argument, the terms of the rule commanding the Registrar-General to issue a marriage certificate. The Solicitor-General, opposing the rule, contended that a Mohammedan making a valid marriage in England could not dissolve it at will.

DOVER HIS OBJECTIVE, AVIATOR MISSES MARK

Drops Three Bombs, But Does No Damage; Chased Off By Defence Aeroplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 22.—Official.—A German aeroplane dropped three bombs near Dover this afternoon. There were no casualties.

Anti-aircraft guns were brought into action and aeroplanes went up in pursuit of the raider, which immediately made off north-east.

Loading Big Guns a Problem in Engineering

This picture shows something of the intricate tackle necessary to place a giant shell into one of the big guns now being used by the British on the western front. Recent reports indicate that the British heavy artillery in the west is most effective and is playing a large part in the successes attending the new offensive.

VICTORIOUS SERVIANS APPROACHING VERBENI

Bulgars Get Bad Drubbing In Violent Attack Delivered Against Zborskoa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 22.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: A violent attack made by the Bulgarians against Zborskoa, between the Vardar and the Cerna, was defeated, with heavy loss. We repulsed an enemy attack north of Florina. The Servians reached the outskirts of Verbeni.

We cleared out the district northwest of Armensko and advanced, after heavy fighting, against the heights dominating the road from Florina to Popli. Mist interfered with operations on the whole front.

London, September 22.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: Our warships shelled the enemy in the neighborhood of Neohori. There was increased artillery activity on the Doiran front.

Germans Wouldn't Face Engagement at Florina

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 20.—Near Florina and Kaymaktschaan, the enemy's attacks were repulsed, partly in hand-to-hand fighting. West of Florina, our vanguard avoided the enemy's thrust. East of Florina, we made a successful surprise attack.

South of Belasica-Planina, the Bulgarians, on September 17, drove the Italians from Matnica and Poroy and captured five officers and 250 men.

MASCAGNI AT THE FRONT

Composer's Two Sons Are Fighting Against the Austrians

Rome, August 15.—Pietro Mascagni, the author of "Cavalleria Rusticana," is now on a visit to the front at Tolmezzo, where he has two sons on the firing line.

The eldest, whose pet name is Mimi, is in the military automobile service, and has been mentioned in despatches for driving his motor lorry with the greatest coolness and skill under heavy fire, carrying munitions and water and food to the advanced trenches and returning with the wounded. He is a fair haired, delicate looking boy, who has greatly improved physically, however, since joining the army.

The second son, Dino, is a private in the engineer corps, and has done remarkable work blowing up Austrian wire entanglements, repeatedly facing what appeared to be certain death.

In a letter which Signor Mascagni has written to a friend here, alluding o the uninterrupted roar of the heavy calibers, he says:

"This is indeed music. It seems as f all the big drums in my orchestra had been multiplied by a million and suddenly gone mad!"

Signor Mascagni has given open air concerts for the benefit of the soldiers back from the trenches for a brief rest.

On one of these occasions the King unexpectedly arrived on the scene in his gray motor, and warmly congratulated Signor Mascagni, telling him that he was doing as valuable work as if he were in the trenches.

The composer is working at a great patriotic symphony, a new opera, which will be the musical apotheosis of Italy's "war of redemption."

£10,000,000 British Bank Proposed to Aid After-War Trade Plan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 22.—Official.—The committee of inquiry into the best means for providing financial facilities for British firms after the war, particularly with respect to the financing of large contracts overseas, recommends the immediate formation of a new bank, with a capital of £10,000,000, in order to link up home and Colonial and British banks in foreign countries, with a view to furthering commercial and industrial enterprises.

WARNS THE GERMANS AGAINST LOAN RUMORS

Berlin Lokal Anzeiger Thinks Malicious Reports Are Circulating to Prevent Subscriptions

Berlin, Aug. 26.—In connection with the fifth war loan, which is to be issued in September, the Lokal Anzeiger warns the people not to listen to some rumors which, it thinks, must have been spread with hostile intention. The most malicious of all, it says, was the word given around that "to subscribe to the war loan helps to prolong the war." The paper adds:

"Although there are but few people who might be caught by such arguments it would serve to clear the atmosphere to investigate what purpose could be served by refusing the means to prosecute the war. What would a peace thus compelled look like? All the sacrifices in blood and money would have been in vain, and the waste of war would represent a much heavier burden than ever at a somewhat deferred date brought about solely by Germany's victorious arms. But such a peace, compelled by the lack of means, will never be concluded by the empire.

"What a refusal of a further loan might achieve, however, is to drive the authorities from the legitimate ways of war financing, which hitherto have guaranteed that Germany will emerge from the war financially and economically intact, and will be prepared to take up her peaceful labors again. The enemy has not succeeded in financing the war by loans payable many years hence, as we have done. Has that brought peace any nearer? But still the enemy has found other means with which to continue the war, although by methods which surely will end in financial catastrophe. Any signs of financial exhaustion on our part would immediately revive the enemy's hopes and prolong the war.

"Another rumor equally malicious is that the authorities intend compelling the savings banks to lend their rich treasures for the prosecution of the war. This rumor circulates mainly in rural districts, and already some people have withdrawn their deposits. This paper can assure the people that no responsible party dreams of any such measure. Within one and one-half years the people have voluntarily contributed 36,000,000,000 Marks ($8,568,000,000 on basis of normal exchange) toward prosecuting the war, and it is only to voluntary contributions that the empire looks in the future."

WHOLE FRONT QUIET, PETROGRAD'S REPORT

Berlin, However, Tells of Sanguinary Reverse of Russians Near Lutsk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 22.—An official communique states that, on the west front and in the Caucasus, there is nothing important to report.

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 20.—Eastern theater. Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—West of Lutsk, the enemy's attacks against General von der Marwitz' troops, during daytime, were carried out only partially. At most places, the Russian infantry could not be moved from the trenches even by the fire of the Russian artillery.

Only in the evening and during the night, strong waves attacked, but were repulsed, with the heaviest losses. The enemy temporarily penetrated our position near Szelvov, but were completely driven out again.

Army group of Archduke Karl.—On the Narayovka, the combat is progressing favorably for us. Strong enemy attacks were repulsed.

In the Carpathians, which are already covered by snow, the Russian attacks continue. The enemy gained isolated successes.

Official Austrian report. Vienna, September 19.—We carried out successful raids in the foreground of the front of General von Boehm-Ermolli's army. An attacking group, under the command of General Huth, stormed the bridge-head of Zarecze, south of Stobychova.

Austro-Hungarian and German troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General von Clausius, then broke through four successive enemy lines, capturing 31 officers and 2,511 men. Seventeen machine-guns were also taken.

Vienna, September 20.—Army group of Archduke Karl.—In the Carpathians, the enemy continued their attacks with the greatest tenacity. South of Lucyina and south of Bystrzec, the enemy gained local advantages but otherwise they were repulsed everywhere. South of Lipnica Dolna, the enemy in vain attempted to impede by strong mass attacks the progress of the German counter-attacks.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—The Russian attacks delivered during day-time, against Colonel-General von Tersztyanski's front, failed in the beginning. In the evening, the enemy attacked the Germans and Austro-Hungarians under the command of General von der Marwitz in thick masses., but were driven back everywhere.

This morning, the Russians repeated their thrust and succeeded in penetrating our trenches at several places near Szelvov, but were driven out again by our immediate counter-attacks.

TEUTON-BULGARIAN ARMY IN DOBRUDJA DECISIVELY BEATEN

Retires South After Defeat In Five Days' Battle; Burns Villages

RAID HAS FAILED

Rumanians Satisfied Whole Of Mackensen's Scheme Has Broken Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, September 21.—The Russo-Rumanian forces have victoriously resumed the offensive in the Dobrudja. The battle which began on the 15th ended on the 20th in the defeat of the Germans and Bulgarians, who are retiring southwards.

London, September 21.—A Rumanian communique confirms the above message. It adds: The enemy, among whom Turks were included, burned the villages on their line of retreat.

The battle gradually increased in fury till the evening of the 19th. The enemy were crushed on the 20th and are withdrawing.

The communique states that a Rumanian force has entered Szeklyud-Varhely, fifty miles north-east of Brasso.

Obscurity Dispelled

The Rumanian victory in the Dobrudja dispels the obscurity hanging over the operations there and gives the lie to the Kaiser's recent boast of a decisive victory, which is symptomatic of the growing mendacity of the German communiques, which, so far, have not admitted the defeat inflicted on the Teuton-Bulgarian forces in Macedonia and the loss of Florina. General Averesco, the new Commander of the Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja, arrived there on the 16th, when the great battle began.

The Rumanian left wing in Transylvania has suffered a set-back and has retired from Petroseny to near the frontier, where it has taken a stand in the vicinity of Vulcan Pass, the heights on both sides of which the enemy claim to occupy, but the Rumanians hold a fourth of Transylvania and are progressing in the north, as is shown by their occupation of Szeklyud-Varhely. Their retirement on the left wing is possibly due to the despatch of re-inforcements to the Dobrudja.

Dobrudja Raid Fails

General von Mackensen has met his match in General Averesco, who has risen from the ranks. Reuter's Agency learns that high Rumanian military authorities regard he plan of the enemy in the Dobrudja, which was the capture of the great bridge across the Danube and the town of Constanza, to have failed definitely.

Owing to the distance, lack of railways and the lateness of the season, the Bulgarians are not likely to send further re-inforcements to this front, while the Russians and Rumanians can pour troops into the Dobrudja. The enemy movement in the region of Vulcan Pass, in Transylvania, is probably only a local enterprise, to secure the mines.

Rumanians Taking Part In Bukhovina Operations

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 20.—The Rumanians have been driven back beyond the Szurduk Pass.

In the Dobrudja, there is violent and fluctuating fighting. The enemy offered the most tenacious resistance in their position, to where reinforcements are being rapidly transported.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, September 19.—South-east of Hatszeg, the Rumanians were repulsed beyond Mellson, towards Petroseny. The Germans are in close fighting touch with the Rumanians in the Kelemene Mountains.

In the Bukhovina, the Russians continued their attacks. On both sides of Dorna Vatra, Rumanian troops were engaged too. The Austro-

Hungarian and German troops repulsed all hostile charges, which, at some places, were preceded by the strongest artillery fire.

South-east of Ludova, the enemy somewhat pushed back westwards a small section of our front. Near Lipnicadolo, a German counter-attack gained further ground.

Vienna, September 20.—South-east of Hatszeg, the Rumanians have been completely routed. Petroseny and the Szurduk Pass are again in our hands.

'LA VOGUE'S' OPENING

As will be seen from the announcement in our Magazine Section Miss L. Young is opening a ladies' costumier's and furrier's establishment at 46 Nanking Road, under the style of "La Vogue" on next Wednesday, September 27.

Miss Young needs no introduction to the ladies of Shanghai, as her name has been favorably known to them for the past seven years. She has had a wide experience in all branches connected with the above class of business both here and in London, where she was with a court dressmaker and furrier in the West End (Audley Street) opposite Messrs. Goods and Co. the famous Minton China Warehouse, where court orders and trousseaux are executed for the members of the royal family and the aristocracy. Miss Young personally fitted several of the members of the present royal family.

Furs are one of her specialities, as she has brought from the best markets for the past 15 years the choicest offerings in this line.

Coming out now direct from Paris and London she has been able to make exclusive arrangements for regular future shipments of all the latest styles, as succeeding fashions demand.

Miss Young was probably one of the last women to make the trip out via Siberia, as the Governments concerned now discourage private or non-Governmental business travel in this area.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times: The Japanese government under the cover of a new incident has demanded that all the Chinese troops stationed at Kung Chu Ling, Hwei-Teh-Hsien, Yang-Chia-Chen-Tse and places along the Chang-Chen-Tse shall be withdrawn.

The Cabinet has prepared the following program to celebrate the anniversary day of the Republic (October 10):

1.—The place for reviewing the troops to be settled by the Ministry of War.

2.—All the governmental bureaux, offices and schools shall close on this day and fly the national flags.

3.—Rewards shall be given to men of merit on this day.

4.—Sacrifices to heroes who died for the country.

5.—The Ministry of Justice shall give orders to stop punishments and grant pardons on this day.

6.—The Ministry of Finance is instructed to set apart sufficient funds for the anniversary day expense.

7.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shell prepare to welcome the Foreign Ministers who may attend the "Review of the Troops."

HE WHO EATS MUST HELP WAR CHARITY

Paris About to Levy Tax of Five Per Cent on All Who D'ne In Restaurants

Paris, Aug. 15.—Paris is threatened with a tax on restaurant bills. The new levy is to be made in the name of war charity. As the Minister of the Interior, in whose department the matter rests, is in favor of it, there is little doubt that the new tax, which levies 5 per cent on all restaurant bills of more than a dollar a person, will soon be in effect.

The municipal and departmental councillors have voted that the tax should be urged upon the Government as a pressing matter. The restaurant keepers have shown no open opposition (no doubt those who dislike the idea find it preferable to keep silence), and the local Deputies and Senators are being induced to favor it. The only open opposition comes from the waiters, who fear that customers will decrease their tips.

The war charity which is to benefit by this new tax is the "Departmental Office," established early in the war, at the City Hall of Paris, which aids all needy men in the army who are from Paris and the Seine department. Money, clothes and food are sent to the men in the trenches and to prisoners in Germany whose relations are too poor to assist them. The work needs $16,000 a month, and the city has hitherto supplied the sum not raised by voluntary subscriptions. The city's budget these days is not in such a flourishing state as it might be, and voluntary subscriptions naturally decrease the longer the war lasts.

Collection Through Stamps

It was argued at first that the new tax arrangements would require such a large staff for collection and supervision that the result would not be worth the expense, but a system of stamps of variour values has been proposed to avoid this difficulty.

The solitary bachelor doomed to lunch and dine each day in restaurants has pleaded that such a tax is unjust and discriminating, as he will be paying twice a day a tax that others will pay perhaps ten times a year and then when they are out for enjoyment, but the solitary bachelor these days is a man that gets no sympathy anywhere.

Some restaurant keepers point out that theirs is not the only "commerce of luxury" in existence and that it is highly taxed already. They suggest that an extra tax might be put on jewels, perfumes, furs, laces, silks and high priced leather goods.

In this connection the manager of one of the biggest stores in Paris told The Sun's correspondent that for the past quarter the two lines that had given the greatest profit at his place were perfumery and silk stockings.

Approved by M. Paillard

M. Paillard, almost the last grand restaurateur, whose name is known to the whole world, said:

"Personally I am rather a partisan than an adversary of the new tax. Money must be found for war charities and most of my customers to whom I have spoken about the matter accept it willingly, although some are uneasy, being afraid it will mean a sort of inquisition into their private affairs.

"I think the new tax will be accepted on the whole without a murmur, but I have no illusions about it; once this new right is created, it will always remain. Temporary rights are eternal with us."

M. Cormuche, whose name is known to all who have dined at Maxim's or at the Ambassadeurs, in the Champs Elysees, or who are millionaires enough to have stayed at the Normandy Hotel, Deauville, is even stronger in favor of the new tax, provided it is temporary and solely for the benefit of prisoners and the wounded. His customers assure him that they will face the increase gladly.

M. Nignon, proprietor of Larue's restaurant, said:

"We can refuse nothing to war charities. We, the people behind the front, owe everything to the men who fight for us and our well being. If such a tax is created I will apply it at once for reasons of humanity and patriotism. What would I not have given to save my son, killed by the enemy! What gratitude we owe to the soldiers who have served us! I am sure that my clients will pay this little addition without a complaint."

The writer and a friend lunched last week in Montmartre, close to the new cathedral. They decided to ask the patronne's opinion on the new tax after paying their bill. The menu was melon, sardines, radishes, stewed veal with green peas, fried potatoes, and peaches with one bottle of red wine and coffee. The Bill amounted for the two to 6.05 francs, or $1.21, which shows that it is still possible to lunch well and cheaply in Paris, and that the new tax may be avoided by any one who wishes. The patronne declared that for her little restaurant the tax would yield practically nothing.

Speeding Up at the Guns Is Hot Work

MANNING SMALL BRITISH GUN! ©INTL FILM SERVICE

This shows one of the smaller guns in action during the British offensive on the western front. There is not a minute's letup in the work of the smaller guns. It is a hot job for a summer day. The big guns can afford to take things more slowly—not so the gun shown here.

SHAFT FOR SING SING DEAD

Line From Gray's Elegy Only Inscription For Deceased Convicts

Ossining, August 26.—The saddest graveyard in the State where 1,000 men and one woman have been carried from Sing Sing prison and buried is to have a monument at last.

Marble not needed for the new woman's prison has been given for the shaft, and a convict who is a skilled cutter has volunteered to do the work. The inscription will be a quotation from Gray's Elegy:

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid some heart once pregnant with celestial fire."

Men are voluntarily working at grading and beautifying the graveyard. So far they have not found a single vase or urn in the cemetery.

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THIEPVAL'S DOOM NEAR AS BRITISH GUNS BLAST WAY CLOSE TO VILLAGE

Following An Overture By The 'Orchestra of Death,' Men Dash Forward in Groups

SHELLS RAIN AROUND THEM

Entire Ridge Held By Teutons Is Obscured By Huge Columns of Smoke

On September 18 Gen. Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch said: "We have taken a further portion of the enemy's trench system south of Thiepval". That the fighting for this stronghold is of the most desperate description is shown by the following dispatch from Philip Gibbs under date of August 26. Mr. Gibbs it will be recalled was recently singled out by G. K. Chesterton as the best correspondent this War has produced.

By Philip Gibbs

With the British Armies in the field, August 26.—The doom of Thiepval is near at hand. By a series of small, sharp attacks in short rushes after enormous shellfire, the British troops have forged their way across the tangled web of trenches and redoubts until now they are just below a row of apple trees which still show a broken stump or two.

Below the southern end of the village they have bitten off the nose of the Leipzig salient, and Thursday I saw them take the Hindenburg trench and its strong point, which is almost the last of the defensive works barring the way to the south entrance of the village fortress.

On the west the British trenches have been dug for some time through the Thiepval Wood within 400 yards of this place, and on the east they have been pushed forward to the left of the Mouquet Farm; so that the British have thrown a lasso, as it were, around the stronghold on the hill, from which its garrison has only one way of escape—by way of the Crucifix northward, where the British guns will get them.

Garrison in a Deathtrap

That Thiepval garrison is in a deathtrap. As I stood watching the place from a trench which was only a few hundred yards away, it seemed to me astounding that men should still be living there. I could see nothing of the village, for there is next to nothing left of it, nothing at all but heaps of rubbish, which were once roofs and walls of houses. But on the skyline at the top of the ridge, which slopes up from the Leipzig salient, there still stand a hundred trees or so, which are all that is left of Thiepval. They stood black and gaunt against the blue sky without a leaf on their broken branches. And all the charred brown hummocks of German trench lines encircled them with narrow strips of grass vividly green between these earthworks, and below, falling away to the British lines was a turmoil of upheaved soil where a maze of trenches had been made shapeless by incessant shellfire.

All through the afternoon, as all through the morning and the mornings and afternoons of many yesterdays the British guns were firing in a steady, leisurely way, one shell every minute or two into the ground marked out by black tree-stumps. They were mostly shells of the heavies, firing from long range, so that for several seconds one could hear the long voyage of each shell, listen to the last fierce rush of it overhead, and then see before the roar of the explosion a vast volume of smoke and earth vomit up from the place between the trees or just below the line of trees where the German trenches lay.

A friend of mine, sitting on some sandbags with his steel helmet just below the tops of some tall thistles which gave friendly cover in the foreground above the parapet, said "Beautiful" every time there was a specially big cloudburst. He is such a hater of war that his soul follows each shell with a kind of exultation, so that it shall help end it quickly, but I kept thinking of the fellows below there under that shellfire. It was only previous knowledge of explorations in German dugouts and talks with men who have come living out of such bombardments that made me still believe there were men alive in Thiepval, and that before the British take the place they will fight desperately and keep their machine guns going to the last.

No Human Being Seen

There was not a human soul to be seen and the earth was being flung up in masses, but the underground garrison of German soldiers was sitting in deep cellars trying to turn deaf ears to the crashes above them, looking into the little mirrors of long periscopes which showed them a vision of things above ground and the stillness of the British trenches, from which at any minute there might come waves of men in a new attack. With a few others in the trenches where I stood I knew the British were to make another bound during the afternoon although not the exact time of it. For nearly two hours the bombardment was steady and continuous, but not an intense fire from all available batteries. Every few minutes I looked at my watch and wondered: Will it begin now?

Down below me was the hummocky track of the frontline trenches, in which attacking parties had assembled. Only now and again could I see any movement there. Some signallers were carrying down new wire whistling as they worked, a forward observing officer was watching the shellbursts through a telescope resting on the parapet, and giving messages to a telephone operator, who sat hunched at the bottom of the trench with his instrument. An artillery officer came along for a chat and remarked it was a fine day for a football match. It was a day when the beauty of France is like a song in one's heart, a day of fleecy clouds in the blue sky, of golden sunlight flooding the broad fields behind the battle lines, where the wheat sheaves are stacked in neat lines by old men and women who do their sons' work, and of deep cool shadows under the wavy foliage of the woodlands. Behind us was a ruined village and German shells were falling into a corner of a wood far away to our left, but the panorama of the French countryside beyond the edge of the battlefield was full of peace.

Above our heads some British aeroplanes came flying and the hum of their engines was like big bees buzzing. They flew straight over the German lines and presently the sky about them was dotted with white puffs of shrapnel. Above the noise of the guns there was the high ping of the German Archies as each shell reached up to those roaring wings but failed to bring them down.

Orchestra of Death Begins

Another officer came along the trench and said, "Good afternoon; the show begins in ten minutes."

The show is the name the soldiers give to battle. By my watch it was longer than ten minutes before the show began. Leisurely the bambardment continued. In the same way, now and again, the German crump replied like an elaborate German guttural.

Then suddenly, as if at the tap of a baton, the great orchestra of death crashed out. It is absurd to describe it; no words have been made for a modern bombardment of this intensity. One can only give a feebly inaccurate notion of what one big shell sounds like.

When hundreds of heavy guns are firing upon one small line of ground and shells of the greatest size are rushing through the sky in flocks and bursting in masses, all description is futile. I can only say that the whole sky was resonant with waves of noise that were long drawn like the deep notes of violins gigantic and terrible in their power of sound, and that each vibration ended at last in a thunderous crash. It seemed as if the stars had fallen out of the sky and were rushing down to Thiepval.

The violence of this bombardment was as frightful as anything I had seen in this war in the way of destructive gun-power. The shells tore up the German trenches and built up a great wall of smoke along the crest of the ridge and smashed through the trees of Thiepval until for minutes together that place was only to be known by the tall pillars of black and white and brown smoke which swayed about as if in a great wind and toppled down upon each other and rose again.

Look They're Away!

A voice at my elbow, speaking breathlessly, said: "Look, they're away! Oh! Splendid fellows!"

Out of the British front-line trenches scrambled long lines of men. They stood for a moment on top of the parapet, waited for a second or two until all the men had got up into their alignment, and then started forward, steadily and in wonderful order.

Some of the officers turned around as though to see if all their men were there. I saw one of them raise his stick and point toward the ridge; then he ran ahead of his men. They were on low ground, the lowest on the right

(Continued on Page 4)

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CAUSES OF INEBRIETY STUDIED BY AN EXPERT

Physician Finds That Alcohol Is Not a Stimulant; Some Interesting Cases

By Dr. T. D. Crothers

It is the common, accepted theory that alcohol is the one particular and special cause of all the disorders which follow from its use. Many persons still assert that the term disease applied to alcoholism and inebriety is not correct. They still believe in the moral theory that it is the vice element of human nature that impels men to drink. When confronted by the fact that some of the most highly cultivated and moral men use alcohol to intoxication they are confused. It fails to explain why men of all classes drink. Appeals to the facts and histories of cases show that there are many other causes responsible.

The theories that alcohol is a stimulant and tonic which have come down through all the centuries and been considered absolutely correct are not sustained by scientific study. The explanations of the desire for drink to secure stimulation and something that will give new strength and power are fallacious.

Studies of alcohol in the laboratory show that it is not a stimulant, but an anaesthetic and sleep producer, and the real fascination for its use comes from the fact that it overcomes pain, fatigue, and bad feeling. This brings still greater confusion to the old-time teachings of the fathers.

Scientific men and laymen of the older schools still profess to believe the teachings of the past. The younger men recognize the teachings of exact science and try to adjust themselves to the newer conditions that follow the breaking up of the old theories.

In the minds of the majority of persons, alcohol is still regarded as a principal cause of the disease or the vice or whatever other condition termed alcoholism and inebriety may be. Here scientific study throws doubt on the teachings, and, in the studies of alcohol, the theories must be revised and corrected. Other causes are found to be dominant, and what was supposed to be the principal and only cause is found to be a symptom. Some conditions of the body and mind that call for relief which alcohol brings existed before alcohol was used. When these conditions are removed the desire for alcohol dies out.

Examples like the following are more or less common:

Persons harassed and depressed, living unhygienically, using alcohol continuously or at intervals, recover when these mental states and metaphysical conditions are removed. Other persons have some physical injuries which have preceded the use of spirits, and when these injuries are corrected or cured spirits are given up at once.

It is noted in some circles that mental conditions, such as fears, disappointments, and continuous sorrows, are associated with the use of alcohol. When these pass away the alcohol is abandoned.

A banker, previously a pronounced abstainer, suddenly began to drink to excess, and became a periodic drinker. Several years of most persistent efforts and failures followed, and he constantly grew worse. He finally gave up his business and went to the high mountains of Colorado, and the craze for alcohol disappeared. There were unknown physical causes here. It was not his will power or desire to stop that won, for these had existed from the beginning; some other conditions were active.

A noted clubman who drank steadily for years and tried in every possible way to abstain took up a new business in the country and gave up the use of alcohol without an effort. Here there were unknown causes, and alcohol was only a symptom.

Many persons in all conditions of life give up the use of alcohol after a change, called conversion, and remain total abstainers ever after. If this was universal as a cure it would be the great panacea for this affliction. There are other unknown conditions which make it possible for one man to profit by this experience and another man, equally anxious to recover, fail and become worse than before.

The waves of empiricism that sought to cure men by mysterious means and measures were based on the assumption that alcohol was the principal and only cause. The failures that followed from these efforts gave evidence of other causes and conditions that had not been considered in the methods of treatment.

Thus, in every direction, the various means and methods which have failed to recognize the great central fact, that alcohol is often a symptom and indication of trouble further back, have been unsatisfactory. A larger and more exact study is called for before practical means and measures of restoration and cure can be found.

A research foundation for the study of these causes which have provoked the use of alcohol has been organized at Hartford, Conn., and it is to be endowed to carry on this last great work for the benefit of innumerable sufferers. This is along the line of the highest scientific work of the age —to study the causes and conditions, find the laws which govern them, and then the practical means and measures for relief will be made clear.

Thiepval's Doom Near, British Blast Way

(Continued from Page 3)

in front of where I stood, but sloping up a little.

Beyond them the ground rose steadily to the ridge on which Thiepval stands. The British had a big climb to make and a long way to go over open country for 400 or 500 yards in the very devil of a way to go when it is swept with shell fire.

The Germans were not long in flinging a barrage in the way of the British. A rocket went up from their lines as a signal to their guns and perhaps half a minute after the British had sprung over the parapet their shells began to fall, but they were too late to do any damage there. The British were out and away. Some message seemed to reach the Germans and tell them this. They raised the barrage onto the ground nearer to their own lines, and their heavy crumps fell rapidly, bursting all over No Man's Land. Now and again they seemed to fall right into the middle of a group of British in a way frightful to see, but when the smoke cleared the group was still going forward.

Watching the Advance

On the right of the line one great shell burst with an enormous crash, and this time there was no doubt it had caught some of the British. I saw them fall in a heap. Perhaps they had flung themselves down to avoid shell splinters, perhaps not one of them had been touched.

It is extraordinary how men can avoid death like that. Nothing checked the advance of the long lines of figures going through the smoke—not all German—which was now very fierce. The men had to cross one of those narrow strips of grass land between the earthworks before they came to the first line of German trenches.

They showed up black and distinct against the green belt whenever the smoke of shells bursting above them drifted away. They were not in close formation. They went forward after the first few moments of advance in small parties widely scattered, but keeping the same direction. Sometimes the parties themselves broke up and separated into individual figures jumping over shell craters, running to the left or right as the shriek of enemy shell warned them of approaching death.

I saw then how easy it is to lose all sense of direction in an attack like this, and the reason why men sometimes go so helplessly astray. But yesterday it was quite marvelous how quickly the men recovered their line when they had drifted away in the blinding smoke, and how groups kept in touch with each other, and how separate figures running to catch up succeeded in joining the groups. We watched a single figure, following the fortunes of each man across the fireswept slope, hoping with all our souls he would get through and on them. He would pick himself up when he fell face forward.

Men Swallowed Up in Smoke

"For a little while the men were swallowed up in smoke. I could see nothing of them and I had the horrible feeling this time that none of us would ever see them again, for they had walked straight into the infernal fires and all behind them and all in front shells were bursting and flinging up the earth and raising enormous fantastic clouds.

It seemed an hour before I saw them again. I suppose it was only five or six minutes. The wind drifted the smoke away from Thiepval Ridge and there, clear and distinct to the naked eye, were lines of the British swarming up. Some of them were already on the highest ground. Standing as single figures, black against the sky, they stood there a second or two, then jumped down and disappeared. They were in the German trenches close to Thiepval.

"Magnificent!" said a French officer who was standing close to me. "By God, your men are fine. They were wonderful. The German barrages did not stop them; they went through and on as though proof against shells."

Some men did not go on and fell on the side of the slope, but it seemed to me there were not many of them. In the center of the German trenches was a strong point or redoubt with machine guns. It was one of those deadly places that have often checked one of the British attacks and cost many lives but I could see the British were all around it.

One single figure was a heroic silhouette against the blue of the sky. He was bombing the redoubt and as he flung his bombs the attitude of the man was full of grace like a Greek discus thrower. A German shell burst close to him and he was ingulfed in its upheaval, but whether he was killed or not I could not tell. I did not see him again.

Second Wave by the Slope

Up the slope went other men following the first wave and single fellows hurrying after them. In a little while they had all disappeared. They were in the German trenches beyond all doubt. New sounds of an explosive kind came through all the fury of gun fire which had now slackened. It was bomb fire. The British were at work in and about the Germans dugouts and there were Germans there who were not surrendering without a fight.

One fight took place on top of a parapet. A man came up and stood on the skyline, whether an English soldier or German it was impossible to see. I think German, for a second after another man came up as though chasing him, and the first man turned upon him. They both had revolvers and fired and disappeared. Other men were running along the parapets of the German trenches. They were British, and they were flinging bombs as they ran. Then a curtain of smoke was wafted in front of them again and they were hidden.

Two More Waves Disappear

From the British trenches another wave of men appeared. I think it wanted more courage even than of the first line of assaulting troops to go out over that open ground. They had to face the German barrage and to pass over the way where some of their comrades were lying. But they went on steadily and rapidly, just as the others had gone, splitting up into groups, running in short rushes, disappearing in the smoke of shellbursts, falling into shell-craters, scrambling up and on again. Another wave came still later, making their way to that ridge where their comrades were fighting in the German trenches. They, too, disappeared into those ditches.

Only in the ground near to me could I see any sign of life now. Here some of the British wounded were walking back and the stretcher-bearers were at work. I watched the little procession coming very slowly to the British trenches with their stretchers lifted high. It was a perilous way of escape for the wounded when the Germans were flinging shells all over the ground and there was no safety zone.

Somewhere on the right a shell had struck a bomb store or ammunition dump, and a volume of smoke, reddish brown, rose and spread into the shape of a gigantic query mark. Other fires were burning in what had been No Man's Land, and out of the explosion in the German trenches there was flung up black vomit in which were human beings, or fragments of them.

Germans Return as Prisoners

"Over the ridge by Thiepval the German barrage was continuous. On the far side of the slope between the British trenches on the west and the ground just gained, smoke clouds drifted above the skyline as though from a row of factory chimneys. Suddenly out of all this curtain of smoke came a crowd of figures leaping and running. They were Germans trying to get to our trenches, not in a counterattack, but to give themselves up as prisoners and to get some cover from their own shell fire. Terror was in their attitude, in their wild stampede, and desperate leaps over the broken ground where the shells of their own guns were bursting. One great German crump crashed close to them, and I think it must have killed some of them.

Then for more than an hour I watched other figures come back from the high ground toward the old British front line, sometimes in groups of two or three, sometimes alone. They were the lightly wounded men, with here and there a German.

Dodge Shells Like Rabbits

It was with a sense of horrible fascination that I watched the adventures of these men separately. One of them would jump down from the skyline and come at a quick run down the slope. Then suddenly he would stop and stand indecisively, as though wondering what route to take to avoid the clusters of shell bursts spurting up below him.

He would decide sometimes on a circuitous route and start running again in a zigzag way, altering his direction sharply when a shell crashed close to him.

I could see he was out of breath. He would halt and stand as though listening to the tumult about him, then come on very slowly. I wanted to call out to him to shout: "This way, old man, quick!" but no voice would have carried through that world in an uproar.

Then perhaps he would stumble and fall and lie as though dead, but presently I would see him crawl onto his hands and knees, stand up, and run again. He would reach the British line of trenches and jump down or fling down some cover. At last, thank God. So it happened with man after man, and each journey was the adventure of a man trying to dodge death. It was horrible to see.

British Aeroplanes Over Thiepval

High above Thiepval Ridge there were perpendicular streaks of white smoke and light, strangely spectral-like tall thin ghosts wrapped in white shrouds and illuminated in a ghastly way. I think they were long tails of rockets fired as signals to the guns. German black shrapnel and their green universal shell smoke was hanging in big puffs above the denser pall below and there was a glint and flash of bursting shells stabbing through the wall of smoke.

The British aeroplanes were right over Thiepval all through the battle, circling round in wide, steady flights, careless of the German anti-aircraft guns which were firing continuously. Two hostile planes came out, and the British closed about them and flew to the attack, but after a little while the Germans fled back in retreat. The only observation the Germans had was from two kite balloons poised well forward, but often lost and blinded in the clouds of smoke.

So I watched, and knew because the British did not come back from those trenches on Thiepval Ridge that they had been successful. It was only prisoners and lightly wounded who came back. The assaulting parties were holding the ground they had captured, in spite of all the shell fire that crashed over them. They had tightened the iron net around Thiepval and drawn in closer.

So at last I went away from the battlefield, back to the quiet harvest fields flooded with the golden glow of the sinking sun, luckier than the men who had to stay, and ashamed of my luck. The Germans were flinging shells at long range. The harvest fields were not quite so safe as they looked. There were ugly corners to pass, shell trap-corners where it is not wise to linger to light a cigarette, but hell was behind me up there at Thiepval, where the storm of shellfire still raged and where below the ground the German garrison awaited its inevitable fate.

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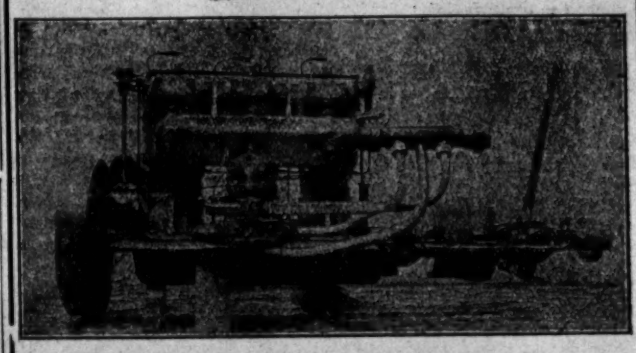

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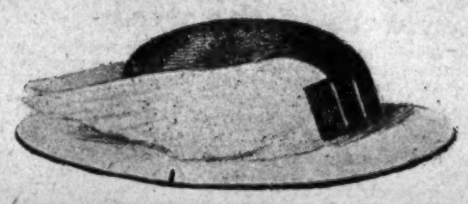

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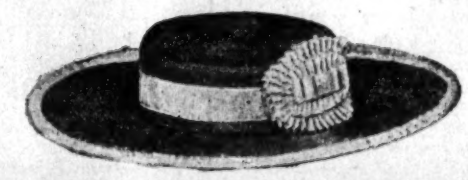

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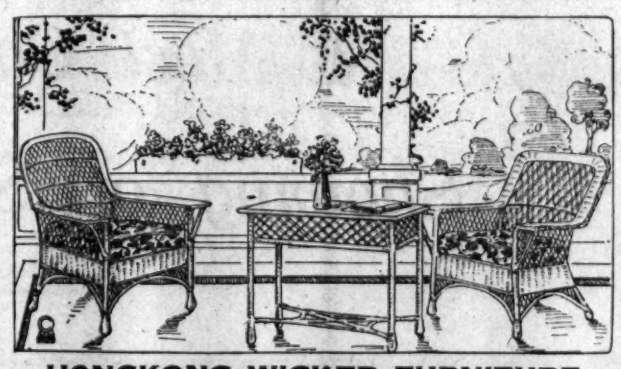

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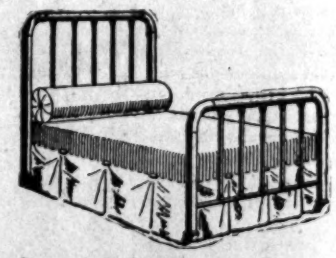

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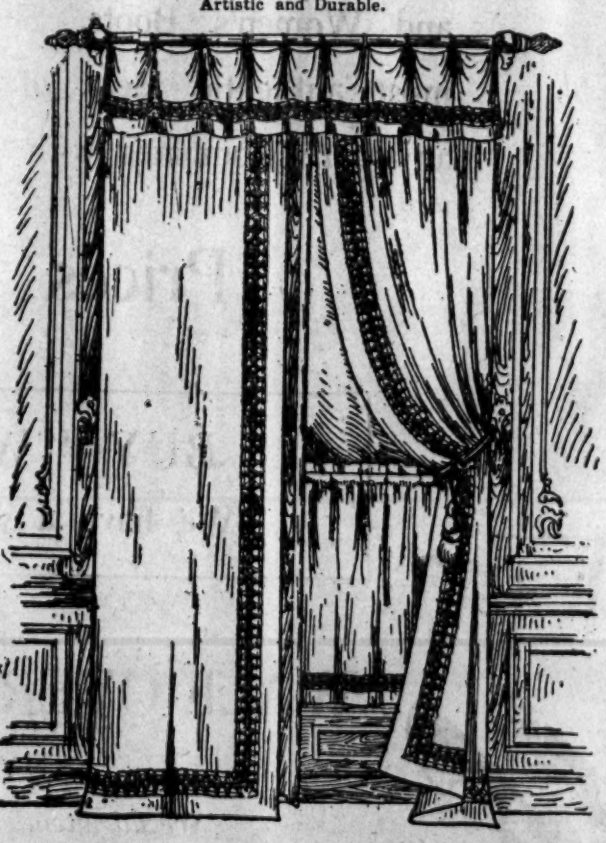

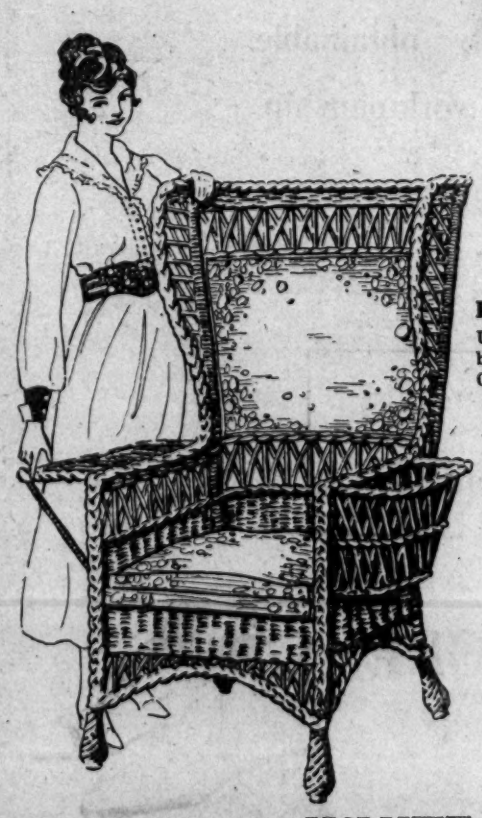

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BRITISH MOTOR FORTS NOT NEW, SAYS BERLIN

'Caterpillar' Machines of Same Type Germany Used At War's Outbreak

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: New York, September 20.—Under the heading: "War news distorted for American readers," an editorial of the New York American refers to the far-reaching importance of Field Marshal von Mackensen's victory in the Dobrudja and says that it is instructive to note that the war news compiled in London for American consumption has several thousand words of enthusiastic description of the performance of a couple of armored caterpillar traction machines on the Somme front and only about a hundred vague and depreciatory words to the account of Field Marshal von Mackensen's important victory.

The father of lies could learn a lot of new tricks if he loafed around certain war news bureaux in these days. The editorial also recalls that the Germans used these very same armored cars in their first onrush through Belgium and Northern France.

The editorial adds that, therefore, the descriptions of the surprise and terror the Germans felt at the first sight of the caterpillar cars on the Somme will be taken by the Americans, who possess a memory, with a good deal of salt.

The Evening Mail reports that ex-Governor Forbes of the Philippines, at a recent dinner of the Republican leaders in New York, stated that the late Lord Kitchener expressed to him the belief that without the aid of America, the Allies could never defeat Germany. Lord Kitchener expressed this opinion during a conference with Forbes and Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Board in London last winter. It was because of this conviction that Lord Kitchener had arranged the meeting, with a view to urging Forbes and Strong to throw the weight of their influence into the balance in favor of siding with the Allies.

AEROPLANES v. WARSHIPS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, September 20.—The Admiralty reports: German naval aeroplanes, on September 19, in the afternoon, repeated their attack against hostile sea-forces, off the coast of Flanders. One destroyer was hit by several bombs.

CALMER AT CARSO

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 19.—On the Carso Plateau, the situation was calmer yesterday, as the attacking forces of the Italian detachments which had been taking part in the battle are visibly used up. Isolated advances of the enemy were repulsed.

There were most violent artillery duels during several hours in the afternoon, especially in the southern section of the Plateau. The infantry regiment No. 102 has particularly distinguished itself here since the beginning of the battle.

Near Flitsch and in the Fassaner Alps our troops repulsed several attacks made by mine-thrower detachments.

Vienna, September 20.—The artillery fire against the Carso Plateau temporarily intensified. Our artillery impeded the enemy infantry's intention to attack. It has now been ascertained that the defenders of the Carso Plateau in the four days severe battle were opposed to 20 enemy infantry brigades, one cavalry division and about 15 battalions of Bersaglieri.

In the Sugana sector, the Italians attacked our positions on the Civaron and near Masso rivulet. After severe combats, which lasted until midnight, the enemy were completely repulsed, with heavy losses.

Famous 'Cellist In Two Recitals

Sykora, Young Russian Musician, to be Heard at Lyceum

Two concerts of merit by Bogumil Sykora, called "the Kubelik of the 'Cello," are announced for October 4 and 6 by the management of the Lyceum theater. He has played his way into the hearts of the music lovers of the world and from the interest shown here by the announcement of his coming, he should be given a wonderful reception. He is assisted in his concerts by Mrs. Powell at the piano.

Bogumil Sykora studied at the Kiev Musical Academy under Professor F. Mulert, receiving high honors, after which he brilliantly completed his training under the well-known Professor J. Klengel at the Royal Academy, Leipsig. Professor Klengel was highly pleased with the wonderful talent that Sykora possesses and feels confident that he will aspire to be the most accomplished 'cellist of modern times. His wonderful technique pleasantly astonishes all who hear him. Recently, Mr. Sykora gave a whole series of concerts, consecutively in London, Paris, Petrograd, Moscow and other important cities of Europe, and was invited to appear in several cities of the United States.

Bookings for his concerts are now open at Moutrie's.

WAR LECTURER TO TELL OF LIFE IN TRENCHES

Mr. Frederic Coleman Coming For Series of Talks On Western Front

It has been declared on more than one occasion—Lord Kitchener himself being one of the authorities—that the war will be ultimately won or lost on the Western Front. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., war correspondent and lecturer, comes to Shanghai to lecture on his experiences in the trenches of France, and of his observations of the strategic moves made in and about the Verdun campaign. His first lecture will be given next Saturday night at the Lyceum theater.

Mr. Coleman was attached to the headquarters staff in France and Flanders and had ample opportunity to witness all of the stirring events other war correspondents learned of through official reports and the statements of officers. A synopsis of his lectures has been approved by general headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force.

The lecturer was in the midst of the preparations directed against the German offensive which culminated in the attack on Verdun. The thrilling incidents, heroic episodes and the history making of which he tells provide sensational material for a lecture in addition to their entertaining and educational values. He is said by those who have heard his lectures to be gifted with a keen sense of humor and a way of treating his subject that keeps his hearers entertained as well as informed during his entire lecture.

Mr. Coleman is able to graphically and authoritatively refer to the present and future possibilities of the stupendous struggle on the Western Front—the deciding theater of the war.

Bookings for his opening lecture next Saturday night may be made at Moutrie's.

TO THE LADIES

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the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, are obtainable from chemists, or, post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Amusements

The Lyceum

"The Scamps," Wolseley Charles' renowned company of players presented by Maurice E. Bandman, opened last night with an entire change of program for a run of five nights. Their program includes new music, original songs, good comedy and entertaining burlesque. They have been playing to crowded houses during their Shanghai engagement and should continue to please throughout their stay.

The Lyceum management announces the coming of Mr. Frederic Coleman, war lecturer, on Saturday night. The Howitt Phillips repertory company, presenting late London productions, also is booked for an early engagement here.

The Apollo

The first two episodes of "The Red Circle," the Pathe serial of heredity, romance and humanity, will be shown tonight for the last time at the Apollo. This serial is one of the banner cinema productions of the year and should hold the interest of all patrons of the screen drama. The first two episodes in four reels are, "Nevermore" and "Pity the Poor." Other pictures to be seen tonight are the Pathe British and French war gazettes, Mary Pickford in "Wilful Peggy" and two comedies.

On the new program opening tomorrow night will appear the second installments of "The Red Circle" entitled "Twenty Years Ago" and "In Strange Attire." This serial features Ruth Roland and Frank Mayo. Other pictures on the new bill are Pathe's French Gazette, "Zizi," a comedy, "Some Town in Tunis," a scenic film, an L-Ko comedy and a comic cartoon.

The Victoria

Miss Kitty Rayner and Miss Mabelle, who have been pleasing the patrons of the Victoria for several weeks, will be seen for the last times tonight and the coming week in new songs and dances. The most exciting and powerful episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be shown tonight and tomorrow night. They include the tenth, eleventh and twelfth episodes. Other interesting and entertaining films also will be shown.

The Olympic

The Kamensky Company of forty Russians singers and dancers, opened last night for one week with an entirely new vaudeville show. This presentation is a complete departure from their previous offerings and should please all theater goers, for the company is undoubtedly one of the best of its kind that has been here.

Towa Cinema

Several thrilling films are to be shown at the Towa Cinema with the new program beginning tomorrow night. The fifteenth and sixteenth episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be shown. They are entitled, "The Borrowed Hydroplane" and "Drawn Into the Quicksand." Two entertaining comedy films will be shown, "Ham's Harrowing Duel" and "Curses They Remarked." Several good films are to be shown tonight.

St. George's Gardens

The Open Air Cinema continues to draw good crowds at St. George's Gardens on Bubbling Well Road.

Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

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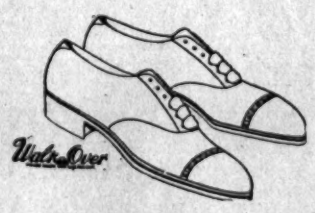

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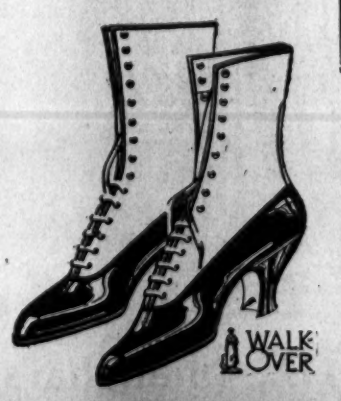

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Reinach Forecasts A Great Stroke by Allies on Vardar

Rumania is the Crux of the Great Situation, Says French Publicist; To Crush Bulgaria

Paris, August 23.—Joseph Reinach, military critic of Le Figaro has prepared for the New York Times the following review and estimate of the allied operations now under way from Salonica:

"There can be no better proof of the complete, unity of the Entente Allies than the composition of the Salonica army, which is now beginning the long-awaited offensive. Hostile critics have asserted that the variety of its contingents may be a source of weakness, but the facts are exactly the contrary.

"Each of the five nations has sent picked troops and the combined force represents the flower of the allied armies. General Sarrail showed genius as a commander when in charge of the French right at the Battle of the marne and his subordinate, General Cordonnier, is one of our best soldiers, while I regard Prince Alexander of Servia as possessing military talent of the highest order. The reorganization of his army was a great and bloodless victory for the Allies and the spirit with which they are inspired bodies ill for the treacherous Bulgarians.

"Don't think I underestimate the latter as fighters. Both they and their Turkish allies have already proved their quality. But it must be remembered that political considerations compel them to maintain large forces on their northern frontier and it is doubtful whether even with Turkish aid—in view of the almost complete withdrawal of Austro-German troops—they are strong enough to take the offensive in earnest aganist the allied army.

Based on Political Consideration

"I think their offensive is based rather on political than on strategic considerations. They hope to influence Greece, where the Germanophile party would be enormously strengthened by an allied retreat, however limited, and at the same time cause a postponement of the elections by the occupation of the Macedonian districts, thus preventing the return of Venizelos.

"The nature of the offensive itself precludes the idea of a genuine attack on Salonica. It follows the stereotyped German plan demonstrated against Russia in 1915 of a converging attack on the wings. Such tactics are more suited to wide plains than to broken, hilly country, and require a considerable numerical superiority, which the Bulgars do not possess, though they may be trying to give that impression. Sarrail's rapid counterstroke along the Vardar Valley must already have shown them the danger of their wings being cut off if they advanced too far while the center was forced to recoil. Besides, the conditions on the wings themselves support the theory that only a demonstration is intended.

"On the extreme allied left toward Florina the Servians, abandoning their outlying positions, are now firmly established on Lake Ostrovo. If the latter movement can be maintained along the River Cerna it will take the advancing Bulgars on the flank and cut them off from their main body, so that we can dismiss the probability of the Bulgarian movement being driven home in this quarter.

"On the allied right things are rather different. Here the apathy, not to use a harsher word, of the Greeks, has permitted the Bulgars to seize the strong positions of Negotine and Rupel—the latter called the Verdun of Greece—defending the Struma Valley, which is not only the easiest road to Sofia but also the road to Constantinople. In a few weeks the Autumn rains will make the Struma Valley impassible and the Bulgars, by the occupation of the remaining strongholds for which Greece paid so bloodily, are simply trying to insure what now is their weakest point, without in the least wishing to try conclusions with the Salonica fortifications.

Position of the Allies

"Having analyzed the Bulgarian action I will now discuss the position of the Allies. Sarrail had a choice of three chief lines of attack—along the valleys of the Cerna on the left, the Vardar in the center, and the Struma on the right. I am divulging no military secret in admitting that the forces at his disposal are probably insufficient for a general assult along all three. At first sight the Struma might seem preferable for the reasons I have given, but the former Greek positions defending it are very strong and communications along the Vardar will undoubtedly be easier for the Allies along the direct railroad to their base.

"Secondly, one must not forget that his task is to liberate Servia, as well as punish Bulgaria, and finally it is a military axiom that an army beaten in its center must withdraw its wings, so that the choice of the middle route seems the most logical and the best. There he can exercise a strong general pressure until the time when circumstances permit of a real attack en masse.

"Here I come to the crux of the whole Balkan situation, namely, Rumania. If Rumania intervenes, or even allows the Russians to traverse her territory, the Bulgars will be between hammer and anvil and cannot escape their wellmerited punishment. It is my opinion that Rumania will join the Entente Allies.

"The example of Greece has not been lost on Rumanian statesmen, who are among the shrewdest in Europe. Russian success and the allied offensive in France have shown the falsity of German boasts, and they judge events at their true value. I am not acquainted with Premier Bratiano personally, but have studied him carefully and know it is his ambition to restore to the mother country the four million of Rumanians under the Austrian yoke. The recent Austrian defeats and the wastage of the German effectives have removed the fatal risks which threatened Rumania before. Now she has little to fear and everything to gain.

"King Ferdinand is a Hohenzollern by race, but neither Germn nor Germanophile in heart. He is as good a Rumania as the late Danish iKng George was a good Greek, and he will never stand in the way of Rumania's aspirations, now about to be realized."

U. S. ROAD BUILDING BUREAU NOW BUSIEST

Hundreds of Questions Regarding Every Phase Of The Operation of New Law

Motorists generally are sanguine that the roads co-operation just established between the American Government and the several States will accomplish a big step toward the evolution of a Federal system of highways which will connect the different sections of the country as effectively as the French plan of national routes.

Putting this great new policy into operation involving an outlay of $85,000,000 of Government money, has made of the United States Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering about the busiest bureau here in the Government service. While the Federal Aid Road law designates the Secretary of Agriculture as the executive officer for carrying out the act, he will in the main meet this requirement through the agency of the Public Roads office of which Logan Waller Page is the director.

The first step in getting the work under way was the issuance by the Secretary of Agriculture of a formal certificate to the Secretary of the Treasury, the State Highway Departments, and the Governors of States, showing the exact amount which each State will receive for the first year of the law's operation. Rules and regulations for the administration of the act have been completed in tentative form, and these are to be discussed with State highway officials at a conference to be held in Washington, August 16, so all of the States may have an opportunity to set forth their position with reference to each and every point before the Secretary of Agriculture adopts and promulgates the rules and regulations in official form.

Expanding the organization to inspect and safeguard the tremendous expenditure of Federal funds is a task of no small magnitude, for while the Federal Aid act leaves to the States the making of surveys and plans, and the actual supervision of the work, yet it requires of the Federal Government very thorough inspection and approval at every stage of the work. This means that a relatively large force of engineers must be employed, and their distribution so arranged as to take care of projects in all parts of the country with the greatest possible economy of time and money consistent with efficiency. Many appointments will be made from an examination for the position of Senior Highway Engineer that closed August 8.

LACK OF FUEL STOPS TAXIS

London, Aug. 25.—Of the 7,000 taxicabs plying in the London Metropolitan area 2,000 will be withdrawn at 6 o'clock each evening, owing to the shortage of gasoline.

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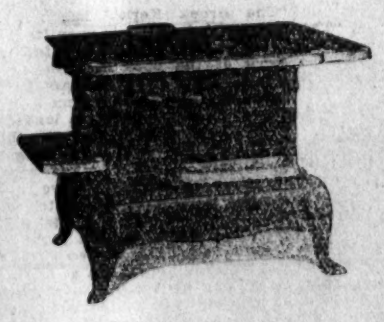

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

George Moore's Story Of The Life Of Christ

The Brook Kerith. By George Moore. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

GEORGE MOORE can be safely spoken of as one of the great novelists; his "Esther Waters" is there as his credential. "Esther Waters"! it is the single success in English of the naturalistic movement, and indeed it has transcended the movement out of which it came and has taken its place with the memorable and permanent novels. After "Esther Waters" came a succession of books, none of them great as "Esther Waters" is great, but all of them important. His return to Ireland resulted in a few books which showed that he had made a departure, even if it had not been permitted to him to make a discovery. These books were "The Untilled Field" and "The Lake." Then came the trilogy which showed something more than a departure, which showed a palpable discovery—that astonishing mixture of satire and confession to which he gave the title "Hail and Farewell." One who compares "Esther Waters" and "Hail and Farewell" perceives at once that George Moore's genius is capable of passing itself and of producing something dissimilar from that which had made discussion about him.

And now comes "The Brook Kerith" with its surprising dissimilarity in theme and style from anything that George Moore has heretofore done. Will this Syrian story show us a discovery as "Hail and Farewell" did, or will it only mark a departure as did "The Untilled Field"? Very eagerly we turn the pages to find out. "Starting out," says the note on the wrapper, "with the assumption that Christ did not die on the cross, he (George Moore) builds up a narrative as fascinating as it is unusual, the daring originality of which will astound the modern reader." We are told that the work is based on legends which had currency in the early centuries and which are probably as old as the Christian Gospel itself. Out of these legends, according to the wrapper, with his genius and his fine sense of the grouping of words he has produced a vivid picture of the Holy Land in the days of Christ. Well, and is what he has made out of these legends a departure of a discovery?

"The Brook Kerith" has no such revelation of life as is in "Esther Waters," no such presentation of character as is in "Hail and Farewell." It would be too much to expect that the central character would have been made at once vital and convincing. One would have been satisfied if the personality of which George Moore has given much thought lately—Paul—had been endowed with vitality. But Paul has not been made vital. Certain of the other characters—Joseph of Arimathea, Nicodemus, Peter, Judas, Pilate—have been given movement and a certain power of gesticulation, but what endowment they have in this way is not beyond the scope of a trained and competent writer. There is not a character in the book that is really memorable; there is not even a memorable saying.

But although the story fails to create character and fails to give a new revelation of life, it is something to hold and to read again. "The Brook Kerith" is certainly a departure. With it, it would seem, George Moore brings out a new narrative style. As J. M. Synge and the playwrights of the Abbey Theater created a distinctively Irish dramatic style, George Moore, it would appear, has created a distinctively Irish narrative style in "The Brook Kerith." And yet we cannot give him the credit for being absolutely an initiator in this. Behind "The Brook Kerith" there are Yeats's "Stories of Red Hanrahan" and Lady Gregory's "Cuchulain of Muirthemne" and "Gods and Fighting Men," to say nothing of the work of the man who fished the murex up, Douglas Hyde, whose prose translations of certain of the poems in his collection, "The Love Songs of Connacht," gave the hint to Yeats and Lady Gregory.

The style is Irish, not because it uses distinctively Irish words, or follows a distinctively Irish idiom. It is Irish because, like some of the narrative writings of Yeats and Lady Gregory, it is based upon the talk of a people whose minds are continually touching upon the market place, the circle of the peat fire, the emptiness of the hillsides.

This style based upon speech has its dangers. It may have color and balance and beauty, but it lacks suspense. For that reason it tends to become monotonous. A book of fifty thousand words written in this way can hardly be kept from monotony. But think of a book of a hundred and twenty thousand words so written! It produces the same monotony of effect that the Bog of Allen for all its color and all its occasional glory produces.

But, from whatever source it comes and whatever limitations it may have, the writing in "The Brook Kerith" must be a continual delight to the reader. Here are sentences, passages, chapters, composed apparently without an effort, that are so clear, so balanced, so liquid that, when one has finished the book, one can turn pages and read them for their own sake. Here is a passage that shows a narrative style in its perfection:

"And he told her there were in the village two young girls, one as fair as the other, rivals in love as well as in beauty, both having the same young man in their hearts, and for a long time it seemed uncertain which would get him; for he seemed to favor them alternatively, till at length Ruth, unable to bear her jealousy any longer, went to the young man, saying that she was close on a resolve to see him no more. Your lover? he answered, his cheek blanching, for he dearly loved her. I haven't gotten a lover, she said; only a share is a lover. Your words, Ruth, relieve me of much trouble, he replied, and he took her in his arms and said: It was a good thought that brought you hither, for if you hadn't come I might never have been able to decide between you, but your coming has given me strength, and now I know which I desire. And then it was the girl's cheek that grew pale, for he hadn't answered at once which he would have. Which? she asked, and he replied: You, not Rachel. If that be so, she answered, I am divided between joy and sorrow, gladness for myself, sorrow for my friend; and it behooves me to go to her and tell her of her loss. I am the chosen one, she said to Rachel, who turned away, saying: Had I gone to him and asked him to choose between us he would have chosen me. He couldn't do else.

"She began to brood and speak of a spell laid upon the young man, and her visits to a sorceress came to be spoken about so openly that it was against the bridegroom's wish that Rachel was asked to the wedding feast; but Ruth pleaded, saying that it would be no feast for her if Rachel did not present herself at the table. The twain sat opposite each other at table, Rachel seemingly the happier, laughing, fore-telling that Mondis would fill Ruth's life with happiness from end to end. Thou wilt never see the face of an evil hour, she said, and Ruth in her great joy answered: Rachel, I know not why he didn't choose thee, thou'rt so beautiful; and the young man Mondis wooed her at the table, to Ruth's pleasure, for she knew of his thankfulness to Rachel for allowing the wedding to pass in concord, without a jarring note. She seemed to listen to him as a sister might to a beloved brother, and as the wedding feast drew to a close she said, Ruth shall drink wine with me, and the cups were passed across the table, laughter and jest bowed on for a while. But soon after drinking from Rachel's cup Ruth turned pale and, leaning back into the arms of the bridegroom, she said, I know not what ails me. . . . And then a little later on she was heard to say, I am going, and with a little sigh she went out of life, lying on her bridegroom's arm, white and still like a cut flower."

In his latest book George Moore shows an unusual loyalty to his characters. Once Gilbert Chesterton said of him that he was like a landscape painter who, by an extraordinary convention, always introduced the same figure into all his pictures. Thus, the title of one of his books might be "A Ruin by Moonlight, with a View of George Moore," and another might be labeled "A Beach in Sunlight, with a View of George Moore Bathing." In all his previous books, with the single exception of "Esther Waters," the personality of George Moore was insisted upon. In "The Brook Kerith," however, George Moore is pleasantly and surprisingly absent. Joseph has not a single thought that is insistently George Moore's; neither has Dan, nor Paul, nor the others. The writer gives us the impression that the story actually belongs to a certain country and to a certain landscape. We do not think of the period, we do not think of its being a historical novel—"The Brook Kerith" has not the weight of the archaic upon it.

When one has entered into the spirit of the book one can understand why it has been named as a painting would be named—"The Brook Kerith." It is the landscape that dominates the story. We think of the people in it as little figures upon bare hillsides or as groups standing by lake-waters; we never see the cities except as patches on the landscapes—"Tiberias—its domes cupolas, towers, and the high cliffs abutting the lake between Tiberias and Magdala bathed in a purple glow as the sun went down." In offering us the countryside with the cities only in perspective, George Moore is true to the background of the gospel-story wherein the cities appear as distant and troublous places.

"The Brook Kerith" is an astonishing achievement for its author. When he talked in Dublin some years ago of writing a novel which would have Jesus and Saint Paul as chief characters his friends smiled at another of George Moore's idiosyncrasies. How could a mind so modern and so agnostic as his give the atmosphere of meditation and religious fervor? And what could a middle-aged writer who had bound himself to the modern capitals do in the Jewish East? Then his "Apostle" was published as the scenario for a play and the smile remained on the face of the challengers. There was nothing in "The Apostle" except the introduction and the introduction showed a George Moore as modern and as agnostic as ever. At last one heard that he had actually started for the Holy Land and one wondered at his persistence. Then there was news of his disrelish of Syrian cookery and of his hasty return.

But now, there is "The Brook Kerith" to make his challengers wonder. The disrelish of the cookery and the hastiness of the return may be true, but it is still more true that George Moore has absorbed more of the features of the Holy Land than any of us who might have spent half a life time there. The fable on which the story is based we need not discuss. The Jesus in "The Brook Kerith" and the Jesus of the Gospel are as different as life and death. The character to whom he gives that name might be the devitalized presentation of any of the minor Syrian prophets. Indeed, it is a pity that George Moore did not leave the Gospel figures out of account and take up one of the many prophets and wonder-workers who had come a little before the period.

"The Brook Kerith," too, he owes to his return to Ireland. In another place he has told us that it was the Irish pre-occupation with Catholicism (a Peterish creed, as he has called it) that made him turn to Paul and to Protestantism and gave him his interest in the Bible and the Apocrypha. There are a few intimate touches in the story that seem to come out of his recollections of the Irish revival. When we see Joseph laboring to learn the language that had once belonged to his people, and when we watch Nicodemus donning sword and martial raiment so as to stir up the ardor of revolt in the Romanized Jews, we see details taken from the Ireland of yesterday.

We have suggested that the style of "The Brook Kerith" has come to George Moore from the influence of the Irish revival. In the passages where actual speech is given there are the cadences of the Irish voice. But no writer who has based a narrative style on this speech has created anything so remarkable as this—there is a force behind every passage in "The Brook Kerith" that is not present in anything that Yeats or Lady Gregory has written. And this force comes from the abundance of George Moore's thought of that particular subject.

Pierre Loti Describes Reconquered Alsace

Famous Writer Tells of the Delight of Country Folk at Being French Again After Forty-four Years of German Domination

Advance sheets of the beautiful description of Alsace reconquered by France which appears below, from the pen of Pierre Loti, the renowned French writer and member of the French Academy, were presented by him personally to the representative of The New York Times in Paris. The article is especially valuable owing to the fact that Loti, who is an officer in the French Navy, now doing shore duty, has been for some time stationed in Alsace, the land of which he writes with such feeling and eloquence.

By Pierre Loti

July 1916.

NEXT August it will be a year since I set foot for the first time on unconquered Alsace. I went with the President of the Republic in the course of one of those rapid and well filled tours of which he possesses the secret.

On that day in our Alsace the weather happened to be marvelously beautiful; gala weather, indeed, such as pours light into life and makes joy more joyous. A hot sun beamed from a sky all tinted with beautiful southern blue, and the little towns and villages, with their little houses all garlanded with a mad riot of roses, seemed to shine amid the magnificently green background of the surrounding mountains. In fact, I have never seen except in Alsace such profusion, such prodigality of roses even in the smallest gardens, even on the humblest walls.

The Presidential automobile traveled at full speed; it was betrayed only by its silk tricolor banner, with the golden fringe, which the wind made to flutter without cessation like a signal, a sort of little discreet signal, of deliverance. We had not been announced; we appeared without the smallest escort, but it was not possible to prevent Alsatian youths on bicycles from gayly preceding us, by dint of hard pedaling, from the moment we stopped somewhere, and from crying out on all hands that the President was about to arrive. It mattered not that they arrived only a few minutes ahead of us every time; we were sure, nevertheless, to find the next village already decorated along our route; the flags kept appearing spontaneously, as if by magic, from the open windows. French flags there were, also flags of Alsace, white and red, everything that could be snatched up by those eager and happy hands. And among the tricolor flags there were some entirely new, but there were also some quite venerable, sacred memories, which had spent more than forty years in the darkness, hidden at the bottom of wardrobes for fear of German inquisition, and which now saw at last the sun of today, transformed once more into a sun of France.

Shouts of welcome burst forth all along our road, spontaneous cries, full of rejoicing—how easy it was to see that they came from the very bottom of people's hearts!

Some shell holes there were in the walls and here and there some ruined houses, but they did not seem real, so badly did they fit into this happy countryside of today. And, except for certain little cemeteries—some of them just made, alas!—where one could see the lines of white crosses, recently placed, showing the resting places of our dear soldiers, the impression of a joyous festival was not banished anywhere.

We stopped for a bit at every village. The President, with his alert gait like an old Alpine chasseur, hastened from hospital to the "Maire's" office, from the "Mairie" to the school, and from the school to his auto, which thereupon resumed its journey with the speed of an arrow. He shook many hands, said many comforting words, implanting confidence, raising courage even higher, and in the schools he listened with a smile to those little Alsatians who, instead of the German language formerly forced upon them, had begun to learn French only a few months before, but were already able to answer many of his questions and to recite for him bits of our fables with an amusing accent. Often groups of young girls, in the costume of Alsace, came up in a great hurry to hand him wreaths of flowers with which his auto was soon filled. They had taken from old family trunks those old-fashioned costumes with scarlet skirts, gilded corsages and ribboned head-dresses which looked like big butterflies on their heads.

"How did you manage to get ready so quickly?" I asked them. "Oh, how we hurried!" they replied with pretty laughter. And they had hurried so much, in fact, that they were red and even perspiring. But how happy they were!

In the villages, on the walls, above the shops, there were still many signs in German, to say nothing of words of our own, borrowed by the Germans from us and disfigured according to their habit: *restauration* instead of restaurant, *friseur* for *coiffeur*, and *tabak* with a "K" like their *delikate* and unspeakable Kultur. But one felt so strongly that one was really in France that this seemed merely a joke to amuse passersby.

During the two days of our tour there was never a false note anywhere. The Boches themselves, ambushed in the neighboring mountains, to whom we sometimes drew too near because the President is afriad of nothing, kept quiet. Yet we made a big noise as we went along; there were loud acclamations, fanfares of trumpets, the "Marseillaise" played with much sound of brasses—surely they could hear it well! And all the decorations in tricolor—surely they must have glimpsed them through the piercing spyglasses which they always use! And we two said to ourselves: "Why don't these idiots bombard us?" Yet nothing happened. Luck was with us, like the sunlight. Not a big shell, not even a miserable little one; never a funereal sound to trouble the delight of the delirious populace in the first madness of joy at being free at last!

And yet they talk about Alsace being a place of Germanic race, German in heart! Nonsense! For forty years, as we well know, they have sought to make people believe this, the impudent liars from across the Rhine. They even succeeded, worse luck, by clever tricks and by incessant obstinacy, to circumvent two or three French politicians, who were guilty of acknowledging this contradiction and of proclaiming it aloud among us French. And now that the question is more burning than ever, the vultures of Germany support their theory in their paid journals in neutral lands by adducing dull historical side issues. But all the texts invoked have been pitiably falsified by them. Julius Caesar, quoted by them first of all, certainly declared that in his day Germanic hordes *occupied* a part of Northern Gaul and Alsace, but he never said anything more than that; those Germans were there as pillagers and oppressors, exactly as they were from 1870 to 1914. The Teutonic invaders, just like the Aryan, left in Alsace only a small number of their people, whose physical characteristics were immediately absorbed by the autochthonous inhabitants. The real barbaric invasion was stopped at the Rhine, the great protecting river.

Superfalse is the main argument invoked by Germany as an excuse for the seizure of Alsace, which is this: During all the Middle Ages the Alsatians thought and felt like Germans! No, a thousand times no! From Caesar to Charlemagne, for ten centuries there existed, on the contrary, a radical difference between the people on the right bank of the Rhine and those on the left bank, Latinized and civilized infinitely more rapidly. To arrive at this conclusion it suffices to study Alsatian art, Roman at its beginnings, like ours; to study the traditional leanings of Alsace, of the Alsatian mind and the Alsatian heart, which were Gallic and then French—in short, to study all the elements of their civilization which developed parallel to the civilization of France, bringing always closer to us, always uniting to us ever more intimately, peoples whose primitive origin was the same as our own.

And, after so many proofs heaped up in the past, here is what is perhaps the most crushing of all, the proof which forty years of oppression have just provided—after such cruel and continuous efforts to assimilate the people of Alsace, what have the Germans reaped but hatred, disgust, and irony?

And that very irony, which seems at first sight a secondary matter, also bears with it a little proof. The wit of men like Hansi and so many others, that bantering, malicious, and gay wit—is it Teutonic?—perish the thought!—or is it Gallic wit?

No, the case has been adjudicated. The Boches are not at home on this side of the Rhine, nobody wants them, they are distasteful to everybody, so let them get out!

At the end of this July, 1916, my duty has just brought me back for a few days to Alsace.

Alas, it was no longer the beautiful presidential weather of last year! Big, sad clouds hovered everywhere over the summits of the Vosges; they darkened the forests of firs and larches, which, see from below by those unacquainted with the region, still seemed a bit like virgin forests, but which our brave territorials have incessantly filled for the last two years with traps of all kinds, lest the barbarians seek to assail us from this direction. These traps, which I have carefully inspected up there on former tours of duty, these invisible but formidable defenses, these hillocks prettily covered with turf from which project, through secret apertures, the mouths of rapid-fire guns, and those interminable networks of barb wire stretched like spider webs among the exquisite pink flowers, foxgloves and catch-fly—who would ever think of them as he passed along there, as I did on that visit, at the foot of these mountains clothed with such a uniform and quiet mantle of green! . . .

Amid their moutains with their tufted forests I saw again the little old Alsatian towns, overhung by these masses of trees which sometimes, on account of the abrupt slopes, seem about to slip down and bury everything beneath their verdure. I saw again the venerable houses, covered with big roofs projecting on account of the continual rains, and the streamlets of running water in the streets, and the squares always adorned with spouting fountains, where now our troopers, in pale blue, water their horses and chat with the very blond young girls. The Boche cannon had done sad work there since last year, with their useless shots, fired from far away, any day, for the pleasure of destroying, of ruining a house here and there or a stained glass window in a church, of killing some woman or child. But this did not keep the shops from being open nor the little school children from amusing themselves outdoors as if everything was as quiet as you please.

Walking about, I talked with those I met, who greeted a French uniform so willingly! They told how resigned they were to their horrible neighbors for some time yet, how sternly confident they felt in the future. This sentiment I found everywhere; it was not like last Summer, when feverish enthusiasm seemed blended now and again with vague terror that the barbarians might return. No, there was certainty now, well founded, and breeding the necessary patience to face the days of waiting.

In houses pointed out to me I was shown—with what respect!—and allowed to touch with my hand old flags of the days before 70, relics that had since become so dangerous, which had escaped the searching Boches. I remembr one old man of snow-white hair, who said to me, with tears in his eyes, while showing to me the poor old flag that was his own, his humble cotton flag with its three badly faded colors: "For forty-four years I do not think that I have failed a single Sunday to climb up and say good day to it under the eaves of the roof where I kept it hidden." . . .

"What a pity," a French Colonel living in that region said to me, "that you could not have arrived three or four days earlier to see our Fourteenth of July! The Alsatians came of their own free will as a delegation to ask our permission to decorate their houses and celebrate, despite their foul neighbors and the danger that they might, after all, be too near."

He spoke with such emotion in telling me this, this officer, naturally rather abrupt and by no means open to the accusation of sentimentalism. And he went on thus:

"In the evening there was a concert by torchlight, with our military bands and their civilian musicians, and even old-time singing societes, still wearing their Boche costumes and drums, and everybody played with a will 'Le Marseillaise' and 'Sambre-et-Meuse' and 'Le Chant du Depart,' and all the men fell in behind singing, and all the young girls danced behind the procession. And the best of all was 'Le Chant du Depart,' in unison, beneath these mountains of Alsace, taken up in delirious joy by all those strong voices of our soldiers and the peasants! I tell you, Sir, I wept like an idiot when I listened to that concert!"

Dear land, French of the French, thou who returnest to us, delivered for ever and ever from the Germanic horror!

Side-Lights On The War And France

By Gertrude Atherton

SEVERAL weeks ago I wrote to a Western millionaire friend of mine asking him to "pass round the hat" and send me $5,000, which I wanted to divvy between several different oeuvres here, including Mme. Waddington's Mme. Dupuy's the Duchess de Bassano's, Mme. Balli's, Mr. Holman-Black's, Mme. Phillippe Berard's, (formerly Miss Dana of Boston,) and Mrs. Camille Lyon's—of all these I intend to write in detail later. I hoped, of course, he would send me the entire amount, but thought that the more graceful way of putting it. It is true that the West has not been comparable in generosity with the East toward the misfortunes incident upon this war, but this particular man has always given freely, and I certainly expected a check by return mail.

To my amazement he wrote back that while he would send money to France if he thought it was needed, he had only a day or two before received assurance that the contrary was the case. He had talked with an American doctor who had just returned from Paris and been informed that the French detested us; that the American women working in Paris did so entirely to gratify their own ambitions; that they did nothing but quarrel with the Frenchwomen with whom they were associated; that, in fine, the French wanted neither our services nor our money, and that the sooner we left France in a body the better they would like it.

Now, a lie of this sort cannot be scotched too quickly. Either the doctor in question was piqued because he had offered his services to France and found them dispensable, of he had fallen in with the wrong crowd, people who had tried to force themselves upon committees composed of socially distinguished women and been quietly snubbed. Of course there is bound to be a certain amount of that sort of thing; there is also no doubt that several American women have given enormously, raised money, and overworked themselves for the sake of social or Governmental recognition. But these cases are perfectly well known—and laughed at—and their numbers are so few that they are negligible. They work exclusively with the noblesse, who smile and call them "war friends," and feel quite justified, for the sake of France, in accepting their services and the money they raise or give.

On the other hand, the Frenchwomen are deeply grateful to the hundreds of American women who are working and giving, with no axe to grind, and to the United States itself for its great generosity. I have met as many Frenchwomen of all classes since my arrival in France as it is possible to crowd into eighty-five active days, and one and all have expressed their appreciation, often with tears in their eyes, and as often when personally they have not received a sou of the millions that have been sent over. With one exception, I have heard of no quarreling between French and American women. Of course, human nature will never change, and women as well as men will indulge in mutual recriminations when too closely associated. One hears of jealousies among the American women out at the American Ambulance, (which does not in the least detract from the great work they are doing,) and the other day all the women in a certain oeuvre left in a body because they found the highly efficient President too masterful. One also hears humorous stories of the scorn, expressed with cutting volubility entertained between the ladies of the three divisions of the French Red Cross, (Croix Rouge,) the first being composed of the nobility, the second of the haute bourgeoisie, and the third of "all the others." But any friction between the women of the

(Continued on Page 9)

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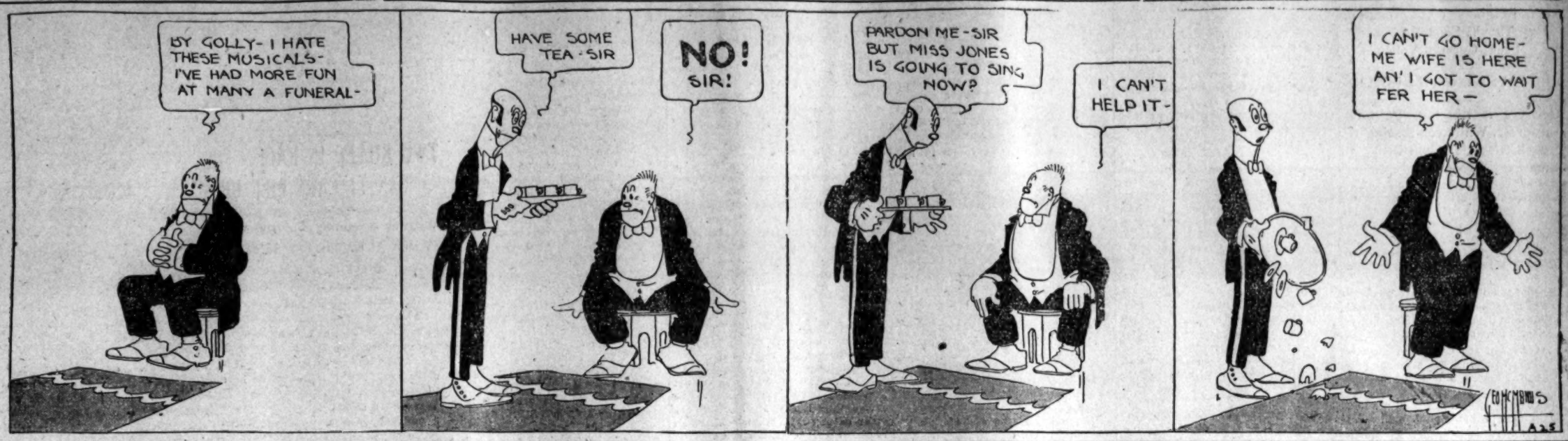
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus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PARDON ME-SIR BUT MISS JONES IS GOING TO SING NOW?
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Side-Lights On The War And France

(Continued from Page 8)

two countries (with the exception mentioned) is yet to come to my ears—and I have never had so much poured into them in three short months before. I know every scandal in Paris, every family history, what everybody thinks of everybody else—and everybody else's oeuvre. The French people when they like you are the most amiable in the world, and, assuming that as a writer of fiction such documents are no doubt of vital interest, they proceed to regale me. Nevertheless, human as they are, the war is their one absorbing topic now, the war and their individual work in it.

The trouble is that the French Government has been too proud to make any propaganda, or even to hint that our money would be welcome, although, wealthy and methodical as it it, it could hardly have struggled with all these byproducts of the war if it had not received millions of francs from private sources, both at home and abroad; and if hundreds of thousands of women had not set about deliberately to contribute personal service. Last night I had a long talk with a French woman whose husband, a member of the present Government, died last year, and who has been one of the few women invited by the Government to give their personal assistance in its war against tuberculosis. Something like 80,000 French soldiers are affected, and all the exchanged prisoners return not only in rags, but telling the dreadful story that they have been deliberately infected, by being made to sleep with consumptives and drink from the same vessels; also that they have reason to believe they have been given the germ hypodermically. Many also come back as morphinomania, having been drugged in the German hospitals. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains that the German prisoners go home healthy and well-dressed, and the French return diseased and half naked.

It is now a year since the French Government took steps to combat as deadly an enemy as the Central Empires. Although France at that time had by no means the serene confidence in winning the war that she has now, for inevitably she must have feared the breakdown of Russia, yet she went to work to appropriate millions of francs, and organize thousands of men unfit for work at the front, and proceeded as calmly and methodically as if the land were at peace and the expenditures normal. The Government reopened monasteries and convents deserted in those not remote days when the religious orders were invited to go elsewhere, it bought chateaux in lovely parks, and took seaside hotels. Here it installed the tubercular soldiers and officers, as quickly as they were discharged from the military hospitals, and with the best of attendance and medical advice. There are some fifty of these sanitariums already in operation. That is merely the beginning. They purpose to establish stations all over France where the tubercular who prefer to live at home can go weekly to receive not only medicines but advice against the spread of the disease, and, for those who are well enough to leave the sanitariums, thousands of small farms where they can live an outdoor life raising fruit, vegetables, and flowers for market. The Government will build the houses on these farms for the men and their families, permitting them to repay in installments; for the French are far too practical, and psychological, to turn any man capable of work into a dependent.

I told the lady I have mentioned that I understood that later, when the whole scheme was worked out, the French Government intended to make an appeal to the neutral countries, and she replied that while certain members were in favor of it many more were not, particularly of appealing to the United States; they felt that the Great Republic had already done so much and been appealed to so often that they did not care to act as if they regarded it as a sort of milch cow. No doubt when the time came they would issue a statement of what had been done and leave individuals or Government to act for themselves.

On the other hand, even Government officials partake of the national impulsiveness, and not long since I had an amusing experience. One day, having nothing else to do, and meeting this same friend, she asked me if I would like to go to the Ministry of Agriculture with her; she had matters regarding this great work to talk over, but nothing of a private nature. I went along as a matter of course. My friend and the member of the bureau talked as rapidly as all French people do talk, and my mind soon wandered; I never listen to a foreign language unless I have to. Suddenly the official leaned over to me and said: "Madame, could you not send to California and get us enough vegetable and fruit seeds for our tuberculosis farms?"

I gasped. This was a large order, but no doubt my friend had been telling him of my consuming interest in France. However, I said I would do my best, and when I went home it may be imagined that my brain for a time felt as if it were on the rack. How on earth was I to obtain seeds in sufficient quantity to furnish fifty or sixty thousand farms? If the war had finished it would have been a simple matter to write to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, but in present circumstances such a gift would be an unneutral act. Then I bethought myself of the Chamber of Commerce in California. But for all I knew it might be half German. Then I remembered that Mr. Raphael Weill, the leader of the French colony in San Francisco was here, an equally ardent American and Frenchman. I made an appointment with him, and asked his advice. He said promptly that he would take over the entire order, that he would furnish the French Government with all the seeds it could use. I think that one of the most spontaneously fine acts prompted by this war. If, however, the farmers of other States should happen to see this letter and feel inclined to send packages of seeds, they would be very welcome, for California has not a monopoly of all the varieties. The War Relief Clearing House, 133 Charlton Street, New York, would forward them free of charge, but they must be marked plainly for the Ministry of Agriculture, Tubercular Farms.

This, however, did not start out to be a letter of appeal for any one of the great works in operation for the relief or the future welfare of France. It is merely to counteract the misstatements of the spiteful or the ignorant. It may be added that while much of the contributed money was no doubt wasted in the beginning of the war, not only have the organizations today reached so high a degree of efficiency that there is practically no waste, but every oeuvre is forced to keep books, with are inspected constantly by the police. All oeuvres must be registered, otherwise the Presidents and committees will promptly be arrested. Therefore, such dishonesty as may have prevailed in more confused times is now so impossible as no longer to be apprehended. All the oeuvres which make public appeals are under the patronage of one or other of the Ministries, usually the Ministere de la Guerre or the Ministere de l'Interieur, and no one disposed to give may feel the slightest hesitation if the literature of the oeuvre displays the proper patronage. There is a good deal of splendid work done privately, like that of Mr. Holman-Black, who contributes practically all of his own income, and is helped by his personal friends, but as these make no appeal to the public they are not under police supervision.

I have become a member of the last and one of the greatest of the oeuvres founded since the war began, and the public may expect to hear from me after I have visited the base hospitals and seen things for myself. I will admit that I was drawn into it unwillingly, for I detest committees, and also being reminded of my duties. But as there was no getting out of it, I shall do my best—and at least will try to make the article more readable than the usual dry appeal.

Paris, July 31, 1916.

Keeping It Quiet

Little Margaret lived in a gossipy neighborhood and, being an observant child, she had got some ideas into her curly head. One day, having done something naughty, she was sent upstairs to confess her transgression in prayer.

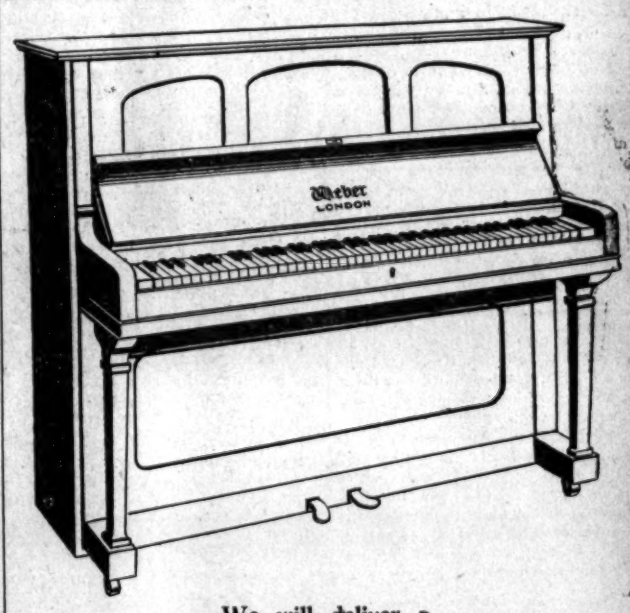
"Did you tell God all about it?" asked her mother when she came down again.

Margaret shook her head decidedly. "'Deed I didn't," she declared. "Why, it would have been all over heaven in no time."—*Boston Transcript.*

Test to His Powers

Salesman (recommending blue necktie with large pink spots)—But wouldn't you like one like this? I am selling a lot of them this year.

Sarcastic Customer—Very clever of you, I'm sure.



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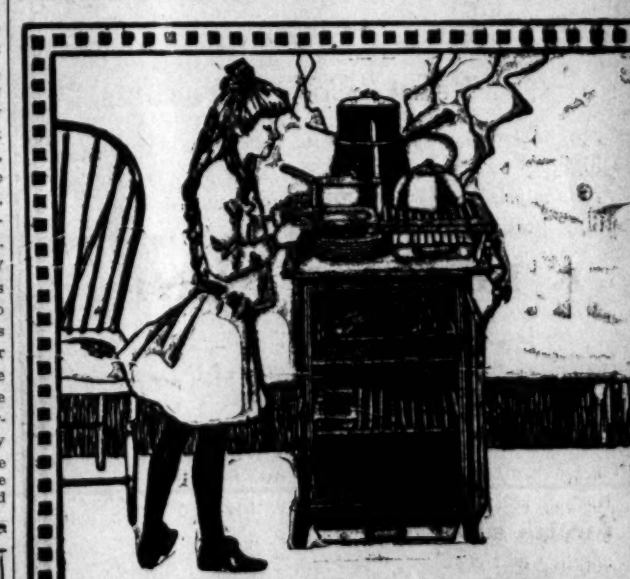

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Tells Belgians on Coronation Day They'll Soon Be Freed From German Yoke

AND SAYS KING WILL RETURN

Delivers a Ringing, Patriotic Address, While von Bissing's Emissaries Look On

New York, August 27.—July 21 last was the eighty-fifth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the first King of the Belgians and the eight-sixth of the declaration of Belgian independence. It was made notable in Brussels by the sudden appearance before a great congregation in the Cathedral of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Mecklin and Primate of Belgium, and his deliverance of an intensely patriotic address.

Heedless of the German emissaries who were present, the Cardinal predicted the speedy delivery of Belgium from the German yoke, and the coming of a time when King Albert would again rule in his capital, and when Belgium, free, would be at peace. The Cardinal went on to glorify the deeds of the Belgian soldiers who were fighting with the British and French in the West. In a burst of emotion he even regretted that it was impossible for himself and other Belgians, still in Belgium, to "clasp in our arms our heroes who over there are fighting for us, or await trembling in their trenches their turn to go to the front."

The Cardinal appeared in full vestments. Almost within earshot, as he fearlessly proclaimed the future redemption of his country, there sat in his office General von Bissing, the German Governor General of Belgium. In the congregation were representatives of the German authorities, who took down every word that the Cardinal uttered. The Cardinal knew of their presence, but ignored them.

The Cardinal's Address

The address was also taken down in shorthand by a representative of the Cardinal. This stenographic report of his utterances reached New York yesterday. It came to a former pupil of Cardinal Mercier, who is one of the best-known American citizens of Belgian birth. Here is his translation of the address.

"We are assembled here today to celebrate the eighty-sixth anniversary of our national independence.

"In fifteen years from now on this same day, our cathedrals restored and our churches rebuilt, will be wide open, the crowed will pour in; our King Albert, erect on his throne, will bow, but with a free gesture, before the majesty, of the King of Kings, his forehead indomitable; the Queen and the young Princes will surround them, we will hear the glad chimes of our bells, and throughout the entire country, under the arches of our temples, the Belgians, hand in hand, will renew their vows to their God, to their sovereigns, to their liberties, while the Bishops and the priests, the interpreters of the soul of the nation, will intone with one common outburst of joyous gratitude a triumphant Te Deum.

"Today the hymn of joy dies on our lips. The Jewish people captive in Babylon, seated, in tears, on the banks of the Euphrates, looked on the river flowing by. Their silent harps hung on the willows overhanging the banks. Who would have had the courage to sing the canticle of Jehovah on a foreign soil?

"'Patrial land of Jerusalem,' says the Psalmist, 'If I should ever forget thee may my right hand wither away and my tongue cleave to my mouth if I cease thinking of you, if you are no longer the foremost of my joys!' The Psalmist finishes with imprecatory words. We are forbidden to reproduce them; we are no longer of the Old Testament, which tolerated the law of retaliation: 'An eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth.' Our lips, purified by the fire of Christian charity, do not utter words of hate. To hate is to wish evil unto others and to delight in it. No matter how great our sorrows may be, we do not hate those who inflict them upon us. With us national harmony is allied to universal fraternity, but above the sentiment of universal fraternity we place the respect for absolute right, without which there is no commerce possible, either between individuals or between nations. And this is why, with St. Thomas Aquinas, the foremost authority on Christian theology, we proclaim that public reprobation is a virtue.

Crime Should Be Suppressed

"Crime violation of justice, attack on public peace, whether it emanates from an individual or from a number of people, should be suppressed. Sentiment rises, becomes uneasy to positive torture, as long the guilty one is not, according to the sane and strong expression of spontaneous language, 'put in his place.' To put men and things in their place is to re-establish order, restore equilibrium, restore peace on the basis of justice. Public vengeance thus understood frightens the sensibility of a weak soul. Nevertheless it is, says St. Thomas, the expression, the law of the purest charity, and of zeal which is the flame thereof. It does not make of suffering a target, but an avenging weapon of denied right.

"How is it possible to love order without hating disorder; wish intelligently for peace without despising that which interferes with it; love a brother, that is to say to wish him well, without wishing that willingly or by force his will be bent before the indefeasible rigor of justice and truth? It is from these heights that one must consider the war to understand its grandeur.

"Again, you may meet with effeminate temperaments for whom the war is only an explosion of mines, the bursting of shells, slaughtering of men, shedding of blood, heaping up of dead bodies; you will find near-sighted politicians who see no other result of a battle but the interest of a day, the taking or the retaking of a territory, or of a province. But if the war of deliverance has so much of austere beauty, it is because it is the disinterested outburst of an entire people who give, or who are willing to give, that which they hold the most dear, their life, for the defense or the reclaiming of something which cannot be weighed nor figured, which cannot be taken: Right, honor, peace, liberty!

"Have you not felt for the last two years that the war, the ardent and sustained expectation under which you live, purifies you, frees you from that which is lower, makes you enter into yourself, and raises you toward that which is better in you?

Belgium's Ideal

"It is toward the ideal of justice and honor that you rise its attraction lifts you up. And because this ideal, if it is not a vain abstraction which evaporates with the fictions of a dream, should have its seat in a living and subsistent subject, I do not tire of affirming that truth which holds under a yoke: God reveals Himself the Master, Conductor of events and of our wills. Holy Master of the universal conscience.

"Ah! if we could clasp in our arms our heroes who, over there, are fighting for us, or await trembling in the trenches their turn to go to the front; if we could listen to the beating of their hearts, would they not answer: 'I am doing my duty; I am sacrificing myself to Justice?'

"And you, wives and mothers, tell us in your turn the beauty of these tragic years. Wives, whose every thought, sorrowful but resigned, toward the absent one, marrying to him your aspirations, your long expectation, your prayer. Mothers, the divided existence of whom consumes itself in the anguish of each moment, you have given your husbands and your sons, and you will not take them back. Every instant we stand breathless in admiration before you.

"The head of one of our noblest families writes me: "Our son, of the Seventh Infantry, has fallen; my wife and I are heartbroken; however, if it were necessary, we would give him again.'

"A vicar of the capital has just been condemned to twelve years and hard labor. They allow me to go to his cell, to embrace him, and to bless him. 'I,' he said, have three brothers at the front; I believe I am here principally for having helped the younger—he is only 17 years of age—to rejoin his older brothers; one of my sisters is in a neighboring cell. But I thank God for it. My mother is not alone; she sent us word to this effect; she does not weep.'

"Do our mothers not make us think of the mother of the Maccabees?

Admirable Lessons

"What lessons of moral greatness, here and even on the road of exile, and in the prisons, and in the camps of internment in Holland and in Germany? Do we think often enough of what these brave fellows must suffer, who, since the beginning of the war, the day after the defense of Liege and Namur, or of the retreat from Antwerp, have seen their military career broken and regret their inability?

"There is courage in the outburst; there is not less in restraint. There is even more virtue, sometimes, in suffering than in acting. And these two years of calm submission of the Belgian people to the inevitable testifies to this profound tenacity which made a humble woman say, when the possibility of an early peace was being discussed before her, 'Oh! for us there is no hurry, we will keep on waiting!' How beautiful all this is, and full of lessons for the coming generations!

"This is what we must see, my brothers—the magnanimity of a nation in sacrifice, our universal and persevering confraternity in affliction, in sorrow, and in the same invincible hope. This is what we must look at to estimate at its worth the Belgian Nation.

"Now, the first artisans of this moral grandeur are our soldiers. While waiting until they come back—and grateful Belgium welcomes the living and crowns with glory the memory of the dead—let us raise to them in our soubs a permanent monument of religious gratitude. Let us pray for those who are no longer. Let us not exclude any one from our commiseration; Christ's blood flowed for us all. There are some, probably, who are expiating in purgatory the last traces of their human weakness. It belongs to you to hasten their entry into heaven. Help the distress of the poor. Give of your superfluity to those who have not the necessities. Attend the mass that is said every week in your parish for the deceased soldiers. Take your children with you and advise them to receive Holy Communion, and you also receive Communion with them.

"Pray also for those who are in the firing line on the battlefield. At the moment in which I am speaking to you there are some in their last agony. The perspective of eternity spreads out before them. Let us think of them; let us mortify ourselves for them; let us resign ourselves for them and obtain for them a good death.

The Belgian Soldiers

"'Our soldiers are our masters,' a member of the French Academy wrote recently, 'they are our chiefs, our professors, our judges, our supports, our real friends; let us be worthy of them, imitate them, and resolve not to do less than our duty; they are invariably disposed to do more than theirs.'

"The hour of deliverance approaches, but has not rung. Let us be patient. Do not let our courage waver. Let us abandon to the Divine Providence the perfecting of our national education. Young women, young girls, allow me to ask you if you consider seriously enough the present hour. I beg of you, do not show yourselves strangers to the mourning of the country! There are manners and attitudes which are an insult to sorrow. Modesty is for you all a halo and a virtue; it is, moreover, today, a patriotic duty. Reflect, you also, on the privations and endurance of our soldiers. Let us all impress ourselves with the grand law of austerity of life.

"How earnestly we, under the relatively easy conditions, endeavor to mortify ourselves, to simplify ourselves, like the soldiers but in our own way, to assert ourselves with more direct energy! Let us not allow a minute of distraction nor of relaxation. Let us spend all the moments of our life solely for the magnificent end to which our brothers are so lovingly sacrificing theirs.

Patriotic Harmony

"As our heroes at front present to us the admirable and comforting picture of an indissoluble union, of a military fraternity which nothing can break, thus in our ranks, less crowded and whose discipline is more fluctuating, we will have a heart to observe the same patriotic harmony. We respect the truce imposed in our quarrels by the grand cause which alone should occupy and absorb all our means of attack and combat; and if ungodly ones or unfortunate ones who do not understand the urgency nor the beauty of this national precept, insist, notwithstanding everything, upon entertaining and stirring up their passions which from other causes separate us, let us turn away from them and continue without answering them, to remain faithful to the compact of the solidarity of friendship, to the loyal and great confidence which we have, in spite of them, concluded with them under the great breath of the war.

"The approaching date of the first centenary of our independence must find us stronger, more intrepid, more united than ever. Let us prepare ourselves by our work, by patience, by fraternity.

"When, in 1930, we will recall the sombre years of 1914-1916 they will appear the most luminous, the most majestic and, on condition that we determine to do our duty today, from today on, they will be the happiest and the most fruitful of our national history. 'Per crucem ad lucem' (from sacrifice shineth forth light)."

World Tribute to the Cardinal

Cardinal Mercier will be 65 years old on November 22 next. On that day Belgians throughout the world are preparing to honor him as a patriot and churchman. In a little booklet recently issued by friends of the Cardinal and sent to all parts of the neutral world occurs this passage:

"No one knows what the future has in store for Cardinal Mercier, but he will at all times be equal to his task. The whole world admires him, and Belgium in particular is proud of her great son."

DELICATE GIRLS NOT WANTED

The delicate girl is out-of-date. Pallor, languor, and fainting attacks have properly ceased to be interesting. The pale, delicate girl today is at a disadvantage in every way, for neither in the commercial world nor matrimony is she desirable.

Girls, you owe it to yourselves to encourage the full red bloom of health, the figure, and carriage of a full-blooded system. You know how prone you are to become anaemic, especially after some slight indisposition; you know how seriously anaemia affects your health and health regular, banish headaches, to decline or life-long illness. You cannot afford to trifle with such troubles; so fill your veins with new good blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and banish bloodlessness at once.

Thus you will protect yourself against weakness, keep your womanly health regular, banish headaches, palpitation, breathlessness, and backache, and gain the vigour and bloom of health. You can create new blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refresh your nerves, restore your appetite, strengthen your digestion, and rise above the anxious ailments of weak girls and women.

You can buy Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of any dealer; or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8, post free.

Free.—The Woman's Health Guide, "Plain Talk." Send a post card request to the above address for a copy.

TWO KILLED IN RACE AS 11 CARS PILE UP

Machine, Leading in 100-Mile Run At Kalamazoo, Skids, Blocking Track

Kalamazoo, Mich., August 27.—Two men were killed and eight others injured, one of them fatally, when eleven of fourteen automobiles piled up at the first turn during the 100-mile race at Recreation Park here today.

The dead are:

Arnold, Marion, mechanician, Chicago; decapitated.

Peacock, Jack, driver, Brooklyn; both hips broken and head crushed; died in hospital.

Probably fatally injured:

Marquette, F. E., Kalamazoo, mechanician for Peacock; head injured and left leg broken in three places; unconscious.

The others injured are:

Downs, Harold W., Kalamazoo, driver; cut about face and head.

Newton, Roy, Kalamazoo, mechanician for Downs; cuts on face and head.

Ball, Thomas, Coldwater, Mich., driver; back injured.

Bailey, Guy L., Coldwater, mechanician for Ball; face and back injured.

Alexander, Jimmy, Sioux City, Iowa, mechanician; badly bruised.

Burt, Andy, driver, Chicago; badly bruised.

Henning, Otto, driver, Chicago; minor injuries.

Peacock's car, leading in the race, skidded and struck the fence at the first turn. It was overturned and thrown squarely across the track. Before track attendants could signal the other drivers, ten of the machines going at a terrific clip plowed into the overturned car. Five of them were completely demolished.

The car driven by Andy Burt, whose mechanician, Marion Arnold, was killed, was the first to strike that of Peacock. Nine others came into the wreckage a moment later.

At the same park in 1911, Lee Oldfield's racing car plowed through the fence and killed eight persons.

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WINE MERCHANTS

Wolseley Charles, 'The Big Scamp,' Interviewed By Domino

By Domino

"There's a Little Grey Home in the West."

* * *

I had quite a long and pleasant chat with Wolseley Charles yesterday morning and couldn't for the life of me understand why I liked him so much, but suddenly he said something that told me he was Irish and then the mystery was solved. We naturally called for two sarsaparillas and talked until we were both thirsty again. He has a little grey home in the west not "a long way from Tipperary."

* * *

Wolseley Charles has been a musician from the day of his birth. In fact it is on record that before he even opened his eyes he gave out notes that would have knocked Strauss' Domestic Symphony into a cocked hat. But with the passing years he gave up working on the vocal organ, and by the time he was four had put certain dots on rows of fives lines that made music when interpreted on the piano.

* * *

During the first seventeen years of his life he lived in Dublin or "Somewhere in Ireland" and his wonderful tickling of the ivories made him famous. He went touring through the whole of his poor distracted country and as an infant prodigy got many a hug and lots of ha' pence. He was made to practice until his fingers were tired and the piano keys warm.

* * *

At the age of 14 he visited Germany and took a course of music in Leipsic. He came to grief there. His professor said Beethoven ought to be played one way, the youthful musician said it should be played another. An argument ensued and in the battle royal that followed Charles made a big push—and got another. So he continued his studies elsewhere.

* * *

Late in his teens he went to London. The Metropolis drew him as it has done all the Irish talent—as well as landlords—and he started away at a great pace. Really hard work brought him in the front and he mixed with Villiers, Stanford, Naylor, Alan Gray and most of the other leading lights. He gave his recitals at Bechstein Hall, Aeolean Hall and, in fact, all the halls—music halls excepted—and in one particular number made something of a sensation. Tschaikowsky's "1812" had just appeared. Wolseley liked it, and spent something like a year in getting a setting from the orchestral score to suit the piano. He was the first to do it. It went well and his big chance came.

* * *

He had a "command" to appear before Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. The Queen actually promised a criticism to be published in "The Times." The young musician was naturally elated. The great day came—but even young musicians get hungry and so at lunch that day he fancied a crust. He cut it himself but in doing so also slit his thumb from top to bottom and deep to the bone—consternation.

But he made his way to Buckingham Palace. Everybody who counted was there. But our subject couldn't play and the guests were angry—and disappointed. Charles broke up for awhile after this, but another chance came. The Prince of Wales—George V. as is—wired him on Sunday to dine and play that night at Marlborough House. Charles was away at Henley seeking pleasure on the river. That finished him as a classical musician. He doesn't spend hours practising now. But his colleagues tell me that he has a wonderful memory and having played an accompaniment once or twice he has no further use for the music. He can play it. You have noticed that "The Scamp" plays through a whole performance without a line of music. He has a program and that is all.

* * *

After deserting the higher circles of music he began to play, sing, compose, amuse and in any other way distract an audience. He was able to gather together a fine company in London and at the Strand Theater put up a show that even pleased the critics. At the end of a most successful season he looked eastward for new worlds to conquer—and here he and his merry band of Scamps are.

* * *

He is delighted with India. He had big houses everywhere, but what impressed him most was the wonderful hospitality extended to both himself and other members of his company. He hasn't been out this way before but the call of the cast probably will bring him here again.

* * *

By the way, beside tickling the ivories he is pretty good at pushing them. He went in for the Billiard Amateur Championship and did well to a certain point. Then he got up against a greedy individual who collared most of the points and so he is not a champion He is very fond of tennis and puts up a strong game, but he is turning his attention towards golf and with a big handicap—and a text book on language—he thoroughly enjoys walloping the pill from green to green.

* * *

Despite his music and sport he has found time to lay siege to and capture the heart of Miss Dora Dolaro. So that delightful soprano is not really Miss Dora at all but Mrs. Wolseley Charles.

* * *

I could tell you lots more about both Wolseley and all the other scamps but why worry? They are putting up a delightful show at the Lyceum Theater and if you like smart work, fine singing, bright dialogue, clever sketches and a good laugh go and see them. They'll make you very welcome.

TURKEY'S CAMPAIGNS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, September 18.—Galician theater.—The Turkish troops in Galicia repulsed superior enemy forces; the attacks continued without interruption from the morning of September 16, until the evening of the 17th. We maintained all our positions during the two days battle and captured over 600 Russians, among whom are two officers.

Caucasian theater.—Russian aviators bombed the open village of Potsesatx; no Turkish soldiers were killed, but one child was wounded.

September 19.—Irak theater.—On the Felahie front, we successfully fought against hostile batteries. An enemy ammunition depot was exploded. An enemy detachment, advancing against the district of Ischahrije, was driven back to its former position.

Persian theater.—Enemy reconnoitering detachments were repulsed at several places. We occupied the village of Charsan, 80 kilometers east of Burudjird.

According to declarations of Russian prisoners, the Russians lost about 8,000 men in the combats of Assadaba and Hamadan.

Caucasus theater.—A gang of robbers, formed by Russians, landed near Fenike and killed 5 women and 13 civilians. Seven others were wounded. The robbers were driven off.

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Gravel,
Urinary Disorders,
Distress in relieving the Bladder,
Dropsy,
Lumbago,
Dizziness and Faintness,
Unnatural Drowsiness,
Rheumatism,
Sciatica.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve the kidneys and bladder like ordinary medicines relieve the bowels. They dispose of the excess uric acid which causes rheumatism, backache, lumbago and stone, and they release the accumulated water in dropsy. A Certificate of Purity accompanies every box.

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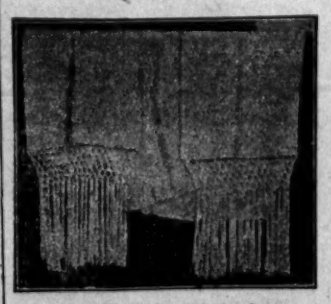

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Some people are so afraid of speculation in any shape or form, that they have been known to keep their savings in a box under the bed—**They forget that there are such people as burglars!**

Others put their money on fixed deposit in a bank and are content to receive a comparatively low rate of interest—**They forget that even banks have been known to fail!**

There are still others who are afraid to invest in any undertaking paying over 4%, even 5% being considered speculative—**They forget that such investments have been known to fall below par!**

ALL SUCH PEOPLE,

and even those who are not afraid of speculation, should ask themselves seriously if they are doing the best that is possible with their money.

A Word to the Cautious

and

A Word to the Speculative.

There is one absolutely safe form of investment in Shanghai. Call it a speculative investment if you will, but remember that, in our opinion, every element of risk has been eliminated

The value of ordinary agricultural land in every country of the world is determined by various economic conditions, and is subject to considerable ups and downs—more often the latter. Land, however, which is situated in and around a thriving industrial and commercial city, which is showing rapid growth, is subject to no such disability. In other words, the owners of land in Shanghai, whether in the International or French Settlements, or in the immediate vicinity, are assured that, after the war, **when the inevitable boom sets in, their holdings must enormously increase in value.**

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 23, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.875
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1925
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1¼—Tls.	6.44
Exch. @ 72.—Mex	8.93
Peking Bar	338⅛
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 3/4 d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.88
Ex. N. Y. on London .....$	476 7/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T.	3-1 1/4
London ..... Demand	3-1 1/8
India ..... T.T.	230½
Paris ..... T.T.	433
Paris ..... Demand	433½
New York ..... T.T.	73⅞
New York ..... Demand	74
Hongkong ..... T.T.	70¾
Japan ..... T.T.	68⅞
Batavia ..... T.T.	178½

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 7/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	3-2 9/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 11/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3-2 13/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.	443
New York ..... 4 m-s.	76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

£1	Hk. Tls.	5.93
Hk. Tls. 1	Francs	4.72
„ „ 1	Marks†	3.36
Gold $ 1	Hk. Tls.	1.25
Hk. Tls. 1	Yen	1.57
„ „ 1	Rupees	2.53
„ „ 1	Roubles	2.40
„ „ 1	Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, September 23, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 45.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.25
Butes Tls. 2.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.25
Semambus Tls. 2.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.90
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.95
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.25
Seekees Tls. 10.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.27½
Tebongs Tls. 28.25
Tebongs Tls. 28.50
Dominions Tls. 16.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 99.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 78.00
Kaipings "B" Tls. 10.25

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, September 23, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kotas Tls. 13.60 October
Kotas Tls. 13.75 October
Kotas Tls. 13.85 October
Kotas Tls. 14.00 October
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.50 October
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.20 October
Angla-Javas Tls. 13.55 October
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.30 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.40 November
Sua Manggis Tls. 7.00 cash
Sungei Duri Tls. 15.00 cash
Almas Tls. 16.00 November
Consolidated Tls. 4.25 October
Consolidated Tls. 4.15 cash
Senawangs Tls. 19.75 October
Batu Anams Tls. 1.90 cash
Tebongs Tls. 28.50 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.05 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.40 November
Pahangs Tls. 2.00 October

Direct

Consolidated Tls. 4.15 September
Chemors Tls. 2.20 cash
Dominions Tls. 16.50 October
Tebongs Tls. 28.25 cash
Tebongs Tls. 28.50 cash
Pahangs Tls. 1.95 cash

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, September 21.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 24 per cent.

Bank rate of discount is 6 per cent.

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Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated September 15.

White Silk.—Continues neglected.

Tsatlees.—Gold Killing Tls. 487½.

Tsatlee New Style.—Gold Dollar Ex. and S. S. S. Small Buffalo 1, Tls. 722½.

Tussah Filatures.—Peony 1, 2, Sun and Pagoda 1, 2, Washington 1, 2, Tls. 355.

Export from Shanghai
Season 1916-1917
Export Figures

	White	Yellow	Total
1916-1917			
Export from 1st June to 31st July	2,459	1,488	3,947
Aug. 1 Mexico Maru, Japanese Mail	..	..	..
„ 4 Penza, Russian Mail	10	35	45
„ 11 Empress of Asia, Canadian Mail	241	..	241
„ „ Poltava, Russian Mail	..	15	15
„ „ Polynesian French Mail	12	51	63
„ „ Novara, English Mail	854	1,209	2,063
„ 12 Kamaku a Maru Japanese Mail	221	..	221
„ 18 Shinyo Maru Japanese Mail	353	..	353
„ „ Simbirsk Russian Mail	..	40	40
„ 21 Nore English Mail	835	839	1,674
„ 24 Athos French Mail	92	115	207
„ 25 Poltava Russian Mail	..	15	15
„ 29 Chikugo Maru Japanese Mail	86	..	86
„ 1-31 Local Steamer's	41	51	92
			1916, 1917 piculs
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk			2,800
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk			5,400
Settlements for America, White Silk			3,300
			11,500
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk			500
Yellow Silk			500
Visible Supply for season to date			12,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk			1,000

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The market remains very firm. Cottons show a further appreciation. Rubbers are also stronger. Docks advanced to Tls. 76, at which price they are wanted. Other rates remain steady.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 21.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	9.45d.
October-November	9.40d.
January-February	9.44d.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital. . . Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital. . . . Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3.'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

o-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE; PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,628,688.77
U.S.	$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balel
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.	$2,000,000	
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.	$1,357,850	
Reserve Fund .....H.	$70,000	

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on September 19, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-50
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	none
Samll	„	none
Soles	„	20-30
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-$1
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	„ per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	20-25
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	4-6
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-80
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-1.60
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	„	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	9.50
Stove Coal	„ Tls.	16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$745
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	3 B.
Cathay, pref	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 122½ B.
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	109s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼ Sa.
Oriental Cons	398. 6o.
Philippine	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Raub	Tls. 2½.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 130½ B.
Shanghai Dock	$79 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$85½ S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8⅛ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 150
E-wo Pref	Tls. 107 B
International	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 45 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 99 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14½
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 5¼ B.
Yangtsepoo Pref	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 112 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 25½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 157½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$96 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 16 S.
Amherst	Tls. 1.10 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 41 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.92½
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 B.
Bute	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.15 B
Chempedak	Tls. 17
Cheng	Tls. 4 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 4.10 B.
Dominion	Tls. 16 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 23
Kamunting	Tls. 9
Kapala	Tls. 1.15 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 33 B.
Karan	Tls. 15½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 13 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½ B.
Padang	Tls. 17½ S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.65 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1¼ Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 10½ Sa.
Semambu	Tls. 2 Sa.
Senawang	Tls. 19½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1¼ Sa.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.95 Sa.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri	Tls. 14½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.30
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.27½ Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 28⅛ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 8 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Owing to the Chinese Mid-Autumn festival, lack of business, and suspension of auctions, we did not issue a report last week. The passing of the native settling day has brought about nothing much in the way of fresh enquiry, and business continues upon restricted lines in all goods. Chefoo is about the best buyer at the moment, the Yangtsze markets are mostly dull, and Szechuen doing nothing.

This last named outlet generally has large funds in Shanghai awaiting opportunity for purchases, but its present position is an overdrawn one to the extent of about Tls. 800,000. With the exception of the export of a little yellow silk to foreign countries, it is almost entirely dependent, for the sale of the very rich production of its soil, upon the other markets of China, Hankow being its main distributing channel. Its purchase requirements represent therefore, a very fair trade barometer for a large section of the country, and it is unfortunate that the reading is so low at present. It is not easy to see the why and the wherefore.

Values ruling now in Lancashire, are tending to make importers conserve their stocks, as there is no chance of replacing them except at fabulously dear costs.

The unwieldy stock of silver that Shanghai has carried since the "Revolution" days, has during the last four months come down rapidly through export to India and Europe. In a year it has come down about forty-five million Taels. This does not help to oil the wheels of commerce so well as had it gone back to the trade centers of the interior whence it came, and it does not seem to argue that business confidence and credit in the country are becoming re-established.

Exports from the United Kingdom to Hongkong and China for the month of July are mailed privately as follows:—

	In 1916	In 1915	In 1914
Plain Cottons (Unbleached) in millions of yards	2.8	12.3	16.0
Plain Cottons (Bleached) in millions of yards	8.3	11.0	14.0
Dyed and Coloured Cottons	5.0	10.8	21.1
Printed Cottons	.7	.4	2.4

Grey Shirting 8⅛-lbs.—A moderate business is reported for Hankow and the North in the following:—Black Mandarin at Tls. 3.25, Green Mandarin at Tls. 2.95, Profit at Tls. 2.90 and Two Stagheads at Tls. 2.65. Auction prices advanced 2½ to 5 candareens per piece.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—Two Buffalo 7 lbs. at Tls. 2.07½ is the only sale reported. Auction firm.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Nothing very much has been done in these weights, there being only small transactions disclosed in "C" at Tls. 3.75 and Man and Lion at Tls. 3.67½. The auction chops advanced a few candareens in most cases.

12 lbs. 36 in.—Supplies of English makes are reported to be very short but demand has been very poor. A sale of Gold Dragon is made public at Tls. 5.25. Auctions steady to firm.

Jeans.—Both English and Japanese cloths are in fair demand, the following business being returned:—English, Fish at Tls. 3.60, Blue Dog at Tls. 3.40, and Dog and Ring at Tls. 3.35, all 30 yards lengths. Japanese, Stock 30 yards at Tls. 3.15, and Two Soldiers 40 yards at Tls. 4.60.

White Shirtings.—A fair amount of buying for Szechuen and Hankow is reported in the following:—Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.65, No. 2 at Tls. 5.15, Peacock at Tls. 5.22½, Cash at Tls. 5.35, and the following qualities bearing numbers but no chops:—No. 400 at Tls. 5.60, No. 500 at Tls. 5.80, No. 600 at Tls. 6.00, and No. 700 at Tls. 5.25. Prices at auction show a fair improvement in most cases.

Drills and Sheetings.—Pacolet Centaur Drills have changed hands at Tls. 5.00, and Mandarin (local) at Tls. 3.95. In Sheetings the following Japanese makes have been resold:—Nine Dragons at Tls. 3.95, and Dragonhead at the same price.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The market for these is very firm all round, Shantung being the chief buyer at the moment. At auction Fast Black Italians advanced one to two mace while Venetians ruled strong, especially the best qualities.

Cotton.—Since the issue of our last circular on the 8th instant, we have been favored with exceptionally good weather, and our local cotton crop has benefited considerably, it being anticipated that the new crop will undoubtedly prove excellent in both quality and quantity. Prices have ceased off somewhat, but at the close are steady; quotations today being Tungchow Tls. 24.00 to Tls. 23.50. Four chop Tls. 21.30. Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 21.50 for spot, and Tls. 20.80 for forward delivery Steam Ginned Tls. 21.20 to Tls. 20.80, Ningpo being quoted at Tls. 20.40.

American cotton on the New York market has taken another jump, and has touched as high as cts. 16.18 for December delivery, a slight reaction however is reported today.

The Liverpool market is firm, and, quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows:—

Middling American ..at 9.55d.
Egyptian .....at 13.40d.
Bengal .....at 7.10d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market has continued exceptionally quiet, the only business that has come to our notice during the interval, being a second hand sale of some 2,000 Bales of 20's spinnings at Tls. 103.00 to Tls. 105.00, a decline of about Tls. 3.00 a Bale since the last sale by Mill owners.

Indian Yarn.—A little more business has been done but at rather lower rates, as follows:—

No. 10s:—200 Bales. Apollo Ring at Tls. 83.50, 450 Bales Gold Mohur at Tls. 83.50 to 85.00, 250 Bales Pabaney Ring at Tls. 85.00 and 75 Bales. Swadeshi Kose at Tls. 88.50.

No. 12s:—50 Bales, China at Tls. 80.50, 100 Bales, Moon at Tls. 86.50.

Japanese Yarns.—Prices have fallen about two to three taels per bale, business being reported in the following:—

No. 16s.—100 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 100.50, 100 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 102.00, 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 101.00, and 100 Bales Three Horses at 100.75.

No. 20s.—200 Bales Fishman at Tls. 102.00.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 21.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 5½d. sellers.

November to December: 2s. 5½d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Last Quotation, London, September 20:

Spot: 2s. 5½d. paid.

November to December: 2s. 5¾d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Quieter.

London, September 22.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 4¾d. paid.

November to December: 2s. 5d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Shanghai, September 23.

Last Quotation, London, September 21:

Spot: 2s. 5½d. sellers.

November to December: 2s. 5½d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

TOBACCO SALES

The general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 1,563 bales tobacco at Guilders 0.95."

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW
杭州西湖新新旅館
NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the abovementioned Hotel all comforts.

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Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

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NAMES COMMANDER WHO SANK LUSITANIA

Copenhagen Says He Is Son Of A Cathedral Dean And Has Been Decorated

London, August 26.—The Stifts-Tidende of Ribe, Denmark, is quoted in a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen to the effect that the commander of the submarine which sank the Lusitania was Captain Max Valentiner, son of the Dean of the Sondersburg Cathedral.

Captain Valentiner, this newspaper says, has been decorated with several orders since the sinking of the liner, including the Iron Cross of the First Class and the Hohenzollern House Order with Swords, a special distinction which is the personal gift of the German Emperor.

SEES ALFONSO AS MEDIATOR

Mme. Schwimmer Believes Belligerents Will Look to Spain

New York, August 28.—Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who was one of the leaders of the Ford peace party which went to Europe last December, will sail today on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord, on her way to Copenhagen, where she will join the International Committee on Immediate Mediation. Mme. Schwimmer said last night that very little had been printed in the American newspapers about the new organization because the members had decided that they would accomplish something before seeking publicity.

"The International Committee on Immediate mediation" Mme. Schwimmer stated, "is really a sort of offshoot of the Ford peace propaganda, and it was my intention to have explained the work to Mr Ford at Detroit, but as he was advised not to see me I came away after waiting three days. I have seen a number of prominent American men and women during my four weeks' stay here and they have promised me their support.

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Siccawei Weather Report

22.—Very quick rise of pressure in Shantung and Chihli. The typhoon proceeds between the Meiaco-Simas and Chekiang, retarded and likely partially filled up by the northern anticyclone. There is another center to the E. of Luzon. Violent squalls of the N. quadrant and rough weather on the Yellow and Eastern Seas.

23.—The pressure rises at Shanghai owing to the maximum of the north; but slowly on account of the typhoon. Heavy N.N.E. to N.N.W. squalls.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, September 23, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig., mm	757.34	758.21
" " inches	29.82	29.85
Variation mm. for 24h	-0.57	-0.79
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0 80	†0.63
Wind Direction	NEW	NNW
Wind Kilom per hour	26	43
Wind Miles	21.4	26.7
Temperature Cent	19°4	21°6
Temperature Fahr	66.9	70.9
Humidity: 00	84	69
Nebulosity: 0-10	9	9
Rainfall mm	2.3	—
Rainfall inches	0.09	—

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE
Programme for September 24th.
"THE RED CIRCLE"
A great Pathe's Serial of Heredity, Romance and Humanity, featuring Ruth Roland and Frank Mayo, assisted by an excellent cast.
Produced by Balboa Company.
In 14 Episodes, of Two Parts each.
TONIGHT The First Two Episodes, entitled: TONIGHT
"NEVERMORE" and "PITY THE POOR"
FOUR REELS
PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest
"WIFFLES GETS INTO THE WRONG FLAT"
A Humorous Comedy by M. Prince.
"A DUST HAIER"
Comic Play
"WILFUL PEGGY"
Introducing MARY PICKFORD in one of her early comedy successes.

VICTORIA THEATRE
New Programme
FOR
Sunday and Monday, Sept. 24th and 25th
SHOWING
The most powerful and exciting episodes
OF THE
"Million Dollar Mystery"
The 10th, 11th and 12th—Six Parts
Do not fail to see these three episodes of astounding thrills and startling surprises.
LAST FEW NIGHTS
OF
MISS KITTY RAYNER
AND
MISS MABELLE
In New Songs and Dances

Commencing Saturday, 23rd and for ONE WEEK ONLY
GREAT VAUDEVILLE SHOW
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
BY THE FAMOUS
KAMENSKY COMPANY
COMPOSED OF 40 STAR ARTISTES
PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY, 23rd AND SUNDAY, 24th.
PART 1
OVERTURE BY THE ORCHESTRA
A NEW INTERESTING FILM
SONGS ..... by Male Chorus
SOLO SONG ..... by Miss Pashkovsky
DANCE ..... by Miss Dinerprovsky & Mr. Prosvirkin
SOLO SONG ..... by Mr. Dalmats
DUET ..... by Miss Asmolou & Mr. Barsenok
SONG FROM OPERA "GOLKO" ..... by Mixed Chorus
KOLOMEIKA DANCE ..... by The Ballet Dancers
NEW COMEDY FILM.
INTERVAL
PART 2
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
CHORUS FROM OPERA ..... by Mixed Chorus
SOLO SONG ..... by Miss Parvinok
RUSSIAN DANCES ..... by Mr Kroerneff
SOLO SONG ..... by Miss Dowdova
TANGO DANCE ..... by Miss Eremenko & Mr. Ivorooski
SONG "THE MOON SWIMS O'ER THE CLOUDS" by Mixed Chorus
NEW KRYSTONE COMEDY
CURTAIN AT 9 P.M. SHARP
Prices $2.00 1,50 and 1,00
Booking at Messrs. Moutrie and Co.

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THEATRE
PICTURES
for
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday.
25th, 26th and 27th September.
15th and 16th Episodes of
"Million Dollar Mystery."
"The Borrowed Hydroplane"
and
"Drawn into the Quicksand"
"Ham's Harrowing Duel."
Ham & Bud Comedy
and
Keystone Picture
"Curses they remarked,"
very laughable comedy

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The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance offices

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 24	8.00*	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	..	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct 2	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 20	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 25	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 26	10.00*	N'saki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	11.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	9.00*	Moji, Kobe	Japan	Br.	David Sassoon
" 29	3.00	Karatzu	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 29	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 1	noon	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 9	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	noon	London via Hongkong etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 25	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	..	London	Tokoyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
" 22	D.L.	London via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	..	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 25	3.00	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. Co.
" 25	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 28	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	11:30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	A.M.	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 24	D.L.	Tsingtao, Newchwang	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 24	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 24	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	A.M.	Haichow, Yochow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	D.L.	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	D.L.	Anking	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	A. M.	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Joshin maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	11.00*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M.R.
" 28	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 29	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 29	noon	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 29	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 30	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 24	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 25	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 25	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 26	M.N.	do	Tungting	Brl.	B. & S.
" 26	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 23	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Sept 23	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 23	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 23	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Sept 23	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L.Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 23	Japan	Stimson	605	Am.	J. M. & Co.
" 23	Japan	Hakuai maru	1464	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	Tsingtao and Dalny	Satsuki maru	3300	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 23	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	968	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 23	Hankow etc.	Tsekwo	2095	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 23	Hankow etc.	Kuenyi	1795	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	1064	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	Tientsin	Hsinming	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 23	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 23	Amoy, Swatow	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 23	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
B N B	Sept. 19	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2	200	Strait
Y T P D	Sept. 19	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	340	1		
P & O B I	Sept. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Moses

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, the 25th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passaeg apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, the 26th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson, will be despatched from Woosung on Monday, September 25. Tender Victoria, conveying passengers, baggag, mails, etc. will leave Customs jetty at 3.00 p.m. on that date. For further particulars apply to Andersen Meyer and Co., Ltd., Agents, 5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere with the French mail of August 20, left Haiphong for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Friday morning, the 29th instant. She is due at Hongkong on Monday, the 25th instant at 2 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Capt. J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Berard and child, and Mrs. Koenigsberg and child.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying departing possengers and mails to the P.M. s.s. Ecuador will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Sept 21	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 22		A. T. Brown		Am.	J. M. & Co.	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Sept 19	Hakodati	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	GNWP
Sept 21	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Sept 22	Japan	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	10 p
Sept 22		Honglee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo & Co	CERCW
Sept 22	Yangtse	Juho maru	999	Jap.	M. B. K.	OWSB
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 19	Japan	Knight Companion	4625	Br.	B. & S.	B XI
Sept 21	Hankow	Kuling	304	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYB
Sept 22	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 22	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 13	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	CMCW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Sept 2	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co	BVI
Sept 21	Yangtse	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	
Sept 13	Port Townsend	Nottingham	1062	Am.	M. B. K.	10 p
Sept 22	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Sept 22	Swatow	Ningpo	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 21	Oruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Sept 23	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Br.	K.M.A.	YTPD
Sept 11	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 22	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 14	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 17	Hongkong	Tjimanoek	3510	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.	KMAW
Sept 20	Japan	Taga maru	1477	Jap.		LPDW
Sept 21	Japan	Takaosan maru	1052	ap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Sept 10	San Francisco	W'bert L. Smith	710	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 16	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M. & Co.	YTPD
Sept 22	Hankow	Yusang	1122	Br.	J.M. & Co.	

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days — Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI	
Empress of Japan	23 Sept.	Monteagle	11 Nov.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	6 Oct.	Empress of Japan	18 Nov.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	3 Nov.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	1 Dec.
		EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	29 "

Calling at Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. No. 1668. hanghai.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"

14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador" ..... Sept. 25	Oct. 8
S.S. "Venezuela" .... —	—
S.S. "Colombia" .... —	—

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Tel. 778 Local No. 13 — 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 16
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Oct. 1
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 19
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 9

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 26
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1848 — 83, Szechuen Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Have Regular Sailings to

CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY

and to

TIENTSIN DIRECT

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

1, Jinkee Road — Telephone 319

(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

NOV. 14. JAN. 2

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 1. JAN. 8

G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

The undersigned beg to announce that they have established a branch office to carry on their American Import and Chinese Export Trade at 8A Peking Road.

Telephone No. 930

American Canned Goods a Specialty

(Head Office)

OVERSEAS TRADING CO., OF CALIFORNIA

268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

11082

New French War Loan

THE

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application.

11073

PRELIMINARY NOTICE !

HILL'S WINTER BAZAAR

Will shortly open at Shanghai, with $50,000 of

New Autumn and Winter Outfitting Goods and Household Linens.

These goods are now being landed ex s.s. "Perseus," "Demodocus" and "Sado Maru."

This Bazaar will afford everyone an opportunity to purchase

New goods at old Prices

Descriptive catalogues will be mailed to local residents shortly.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Classified Advertisements

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by an experienced Russian lady teacher. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

11060 S 26

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by young man, neutral, room in North Szechuen Road section, furnished preferred. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

11100 S 24

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, for immediate occupation, furnished house or furnished flat; Western or Central district preferred. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

11091 S 24

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, five rooms from October 1st. China Realty Co., Ltd.

11039 T. F.

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

10888

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 39 Siccawei Road, detached six-roomed residence, moderate rent. China Realty Co., Ltd.

11110 T. F.

NO 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co. Ltd.

11098

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a few trustworthy Salt Revenue Collectors in this district. Good pay. Must furnish a Bond for an adequate sum, payable on demand, guaranteed by well-known merchants or reliable bankers. State experience, references and salary expected. Apply by letter to the District Inspector of Salt Revenue, Foochow. Only those need apply who possess good knowledge of both Chinese and English, and are proficient in Accountancy.

11070 S 24

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10859 S 30

TOTAL AUTO EXPORTS OVER $140,000,000

This Amount Less Than One-Fifteenth of Value of American Output

America exports today less than one-fifteenth of the motor vehicles it manufactures, says Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, yet during the twelve months ended June 30, last, 77,496 cars were shipped abroad and their total value was $97,464,381. Adding the value of exports of parts, tires, and engines brings the total of automobile exports for the fiscal year to more than $14,000,000.

Exports of motor vehicles alone expected by $15,000,000 the combined exports of steam and electric railway locomotives and cars, wagons, carriages, bicycles, and motor cycles.

The American automobile export trade ranks very near the top of the list, exceeding the exports of chemicals, drugs, and dyes, exports of manufactured cotton goods, of wheat flour, and doubling the combined exports of agricultural and electrical machinery for the year. The following figures from the Department of Commerce show value of cars exported in last three years:

Ended June 30	Commercial	Passenger	Total
	$	$	$
1914	1,181,611	25,392,963	26,574,574
1915	39,140,682	21,113,953	60,254,635
1916	56,805,458	40,658,833	97,464,381

Passenger car exports for the last fiscal year increased more than 135 per cent in number and 92 per cent in value over the previous fiscal year, and the exports of trucks increased 52 per cent in number and 42 per cent in value in the year. Considerably more than one-half of the exports during the last year went to England, France, and Russia.

Navy Y. M. C. A.

The committee of management of the Navy Young Men's Christian Association announce a reception to be held next Wednesday afternoon, from five to seven o'clock, at the association building, No. 16 Broadway. The guests of honor will be Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Swartz, who are leaving soon for America on a furlough, and Mr. J. A. Blyth, who has recently arrived in Shanghai to be associated with Mr. Swartz in the work in behalf of the sailors of the Asiatic fleet.

Auto Output Rises To $4,071 Per Man

Increase in Efficiency Shown By Indiana Report—$2,000 a Man in 1904

Eighty-six automobile, body and parts, factories in Indiana employed an average of 7,219 wage-earners in 1914, paid a total of $5,027,000 in wages, spent $18,830,000 for materials and turned out products of a total value of $29,390,000 during that year, according to a preliminary report furnished by the Bureau of the Census to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

In 1904 there were only eleven establishments, employing 816 wage-earners and turning out products valued at $1,639,000. Five years later (1909) the establishments had increased to 67, employing 6,797 wage-earners and producing $23,764,000 worth of cars, parts and bodies. Thus, in 1904 the average value of the product was $2,000 per man and $149,000 per factory. In 1909 it had risen to about $3,500 per man and $354,000 per factory. In 1914 the average output was $4,071 per man and $341,770 per factory.

Only four other industries in the State ranked higher than the automobile industry in number of men employed, in wages paid and in cost of materials used, while five ranked higher in value of output.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Trinity xiv (Sept. 24). 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon: Preacher—the Dean. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and War Intercessions, Stanford in B flat, Hymns 184, 540, National Anthem. 5.30 p.m. Children's Service (On Deanery Lawn). 6 p.m. Evening Prayer, Hymns 270, 627, 13: Preacher—the Sub-Dean.

Wednesday (Sept. 27), 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. Litany. 9 p.m. War Intercessions.

Bubbling Well Chapel (Sept. 24). 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon: Preacher—the Rev. W. H. Price.

Union Church.—Sunday September 24, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. J. Darroch, D.D. Chant, 29 Hymns, John Oxenham's Hymn for Men at the Front, 80, 70, 89. 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. E. Burnip. Chant, 49. Hymns 121, 267, 57.

St. Andrew's, Broadway.—Trinity xiv (Sept. 24). 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon: Preacher—the Rev. W. H. Aldis. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon: Preacher—the Lay Reader.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. E. A. Brownlee, B.A. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Aldis.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Reality." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher:—The Rev. S. G. Magee.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday Masses, at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10. Benediction, at 4 p.m. Week days, masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Atreus	Aug.	2
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Mayazaki Maru	Sept	20
Namur	Sept.	21
Pembrokeshire	Sept	18
Somali	Aug.	11
Suwa Maru	July	30
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Armand Behic	Sept.	4
Athos	Aug.	25
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Malta**	Sept.	4
Nore**	Aug.	21
For Vancouver, etc.		
Canada Maru	Aug.	23
Chosen Maru	Aug.	26
Empress of Japan	Sept.	23
Empress of Russia	Sept.	8
Itsukushima Maru	Sept.	3
Justin	Sept.	1
Manila Maru	Sept.	19
Monteagle	Sept.	12
Sado Maru	Sept.	24
Yokohama Maru	Sept.	6
New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Lancaster Castle	July	29
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Chile	Sept.	21
China	Sept.	9
L. Luckenbach	July	27
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Shinyo Maru	Aug.	19
Yucatan	Aug.	21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Glenogle		Oct. 20
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept. 25
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 8
Kamo Maru	Aug. 26	Oct. 17
Katori Maru	Sept 9	Oct. 31
Nore**	Sept. 1	Oct. 18
Novara	Aug. 18	Sept. 29
Nyanza**	Sept. 15	Oct. 27
Malta	Sept. 29	Nov. 11
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Aki Maru	Sept. 19	Oct. 17
Canada Maru	Sept. 28	Oct. 24
Harold Dollar		Sept. 30
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 26
Empress of Japan	Oct. 19	Nov. 7
Monteagle	Sept. 30	Oct. 22
Shidzuoka maru	Sept 1	Sept. 28
Tacoma Maru		Oct 24
Tamba maru	Oct. 3	Oct. 31
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 15
City of Manila		Sept. 30
Egremont Castle	July 6	Sept. 30
Eurymedon		Oct. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China		Nov. 1
Colombia	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Nippon maru	Sept. 9	Oct. 5
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Oct. 7
Venezuela	Sept. 17	Oct. 11
FROM MARSEILLES		
Andre Lebon		Oct. 23
Cordillere	Aug. 20	Sept. 29
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 5
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Ajax	Aug. 3	Oct. 8
Cyclops		Nov. 21
Keemun		Nov. 18
Glaucus	July 22	Sept. 30
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Ningchow		Nov. 2
Neleus	July 29	Sept. 30
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Oct. 17
Pathan	July 16	Oct. 1
Peleus		Nov. 27
Pyrrhus	Aug. 12	Oct. 10
Teiresias	July 7	Sept. 28
FROM HONGKONG		
Japan (B.-I)	Sept. 23	Sept. 26

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 22 was 108 tons."

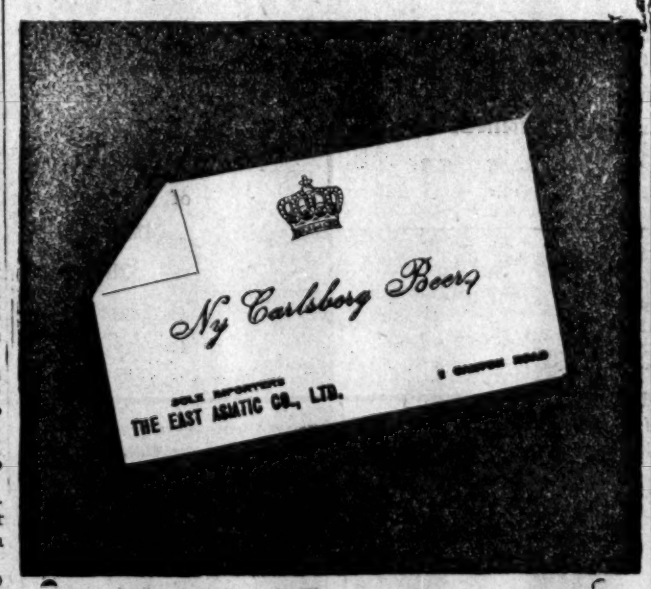
„KOFA" DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid

½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80

Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI.



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	825	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1950	1080
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1920	1638	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1909	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1900
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1645	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1188
1801	2021	—		arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1089	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1536	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	130	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1357	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1348	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. . .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1430	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
900	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1456	2238	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	22.00	17.15
Nansiang.. .. ,,			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.56	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan .. ,,			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.24		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.58		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.18		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		11.11	13.39	15.45	19.28		2.08	
dep.	10.31		11.21	13.42	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		11.50	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.05	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.33	15.49	17.08	18.28			4.56	
dep.	12.53	8.50	15.57	17.18	18.38			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING .. ,,	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.02	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.32	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.35	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.49	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.30		2.58	
dep.	6.30	11.14	12.20	14.52	17.56			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.50	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.36	14.38	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.06	16.55	19.30			5.12	
Kunshan .. .. ,,	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.43	—			—	
Nansiang.. .. ,,	10.38	15.37	17.19	18.24	—		8.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.26	16.30	17.55	18.50	21.30		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.28	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	22	24	26	28	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	14.50	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.13	15.01	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	15.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.32	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.0[illegible]	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48						5.22	
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.37	
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.5[illegible]	7.2[illegible]
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
							Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	[illegible]	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Business and Official Notices

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% French Loan "de la Defense Nationale"

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

Date of Redemption 1930 Onward

The list of subscriptions will be opened in Paris from October 5th to 29th

For subscriptions fully paid up price of issue 87.50

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

Frs. 15 on application
23.75 on 16th December
25.00 on 16th February
25.00 on 16th April

Frs. 88.75

Interest payable quarterly; full interest coupon will be paid on 16th November. The Loan is free from all French taxes.

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the new Loan for their full value.

Subscriptions are now received at

THE
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND PEKING.

and subscriptions will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066 0.29

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the offices of the General Managers and Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 2nd October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th September to 2nd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR.
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, September 18th, 1916.

11704

BILL SMITH

FOR COCKTAILS USE GORDON DRY GIN OTHERWISE YOUR REPUTATION AS A MIXER OF COCKTAILS WILL BE BAD

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Mesdames Pronay and Leifman

17 Nanking Road

Beg to announce that they have reopened their tailoring and millinery establishment for ladies.

On October 1, new evening and other dresses will be received from Paris.

A call is solicited.

11034 S. E. O. D.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du CONSULAT, Shanghai.

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1. Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2000.

2. Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on September 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3. A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES
Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender
Broadway, Shanghai.

KNAPP & BAXTER. Inc.

IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

INCORPORATED IN U. S. A.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT. OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

TEL. ADDRESS "KALEE"

E. H. DUNNING, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 859

UNCLAIMED CARGO:

The undermentioned Unclaimed Cargo, consisting of Nailed Cases landed at the Customs Jetty from Mail Tenders and detained by the Customs pending application by those concerned, will be examined and disposed of on 1st October next if still unclaimed by that date.

F. S. UNWIN
Commissioner of Customs

Shanghai, 21st September, 1916.
CUSTOM HOUSE

Date of detention.	Baggage Receipt No.	No. of packages	Vessel	Marks
21 May, 1911	5876	1	Derfflinger	Mrs. Morrison, S'hai
14 Sept. 1911	3540	1	Buelow	Rev. Martin
,,	3541	1	,,	,, ,,
27 Oct. 1911	3795	1	Siberia	no mark
,,	3796	1	,,	,, ,,
,,	3797	1	,,	,, ,,
,,	3798	1	,,	Chinese Educational Mission
27 Jan. 1912	1501	1	Manchuria	W. Y. C.
,,	1503	1	,,	,,
,,	1504	1	,,	,,
,,	1505	1	,,	,,
,,	1506	1	,,	no mark
11 August, 1912	3630	1	Kleist	Ernst Schluter
7 April, 1914	492	1	Tenyo Maru	(H) Tokio
15 August 1914	2413	1	China	908 PALS Sydney
17 Nov. 1914	130	1	Mongolia	NYNY & Co Nagasaki
25 Dec. 1914	3315	1	Korea	Pan Yien Wu
26 Jan. 1916	4343	1	Persia Maru	Julian Munich
No record	4389	1	Buelow	Lehmann
No record	3034	1	No record	Rev. A. E. Dibben, China Missionary Society, S'hai

11104

ACTUAL WAR PICTURES

FROM

TRENCH AND FIRING LINE

and stories about them

By a man who has been for months amid the shells

Frederick Coleman,
F.R.G.S.

AT THE
LYCEUM THEATRE
ON
Saturday, 30th September,

Usual prices, booking at
MOUTRIE'S.

10987

LYCEUM THEATRE

SHANGHAI

SEPTEMBER
25th, 26th, 27th and 28th
are the
LAST 4 NIGHTS
of
WOLSELEY CHARLES'
Renowned Company
THE SCAMPS
at the
Lyceum Theatre

ENTIRE CHANGE
of
PROGRAMME
25th and 27th
Reserve yours Seats now
at
MOUTRIE'S

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO OUTPORT CUSTOMERS

We have just received a new shipment of finest quality

"GOLDEN STATE" Californian Tinned Butter

Attention is called to the following special points:—

CONDITION. Imported and kept in cold-store and will therefore reach the consumer in finest possible condition.

PURITY. Pasteurized and free from all preservatives except salt.

QUALITY. Made from pure rich selected cream.

WEIGHT. Packed in tins containing full 16 oz. of Butter to the pound. Not merely a "nominal lb." of 12½ or 13 oz. as is the case with so many other brands.

PRICE. Caselots of 48 one-lb. tins $0.95 per lb. f.o.b. Caselots of 24 two-lb. tins $0.93 per lb. f.o.b.

COMPARISON is invited with any other tinned butter. When comparing prices, please note the relative weight of contents.

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LIMITED,
5 Peking Road.
Tel. 346.

Watch For Further Particulars

of the

SPECIAL CABARET CONCERT

at the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

on

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29th and 30th

The staff of **V. K. SHEN & SON**

ONE OF THE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING ORGANIZATIONS ORIGINALLY FOUNDED IN SHANGHAI

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATIVE CONTRACTORS

is a council of experts guiding ambitious homelovers to furnishing or refurnishing of a home with good taste and economy. You cannot afford to be without the accurate judgment of trained experts on such problems. See them today, or ring up 1710 for their practically experienced representative. All constructive and decorative suggestions, drawings or estimates free. Prompt attention. Perfect construction and proper workmanship.

SALES ROOM: 109 Hankow Road

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES

SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.
Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room and bedroom with bathroom attached Suitable for small family. All home comforts.

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE
No. 1
Opposite Quinsan Gardens

NICE, comfortably furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Board optional. Also extra large room, suitable for two. Accommodation for table boarders.

11039

FURNISHED ROOM to let, with or without board, in private family. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

11107 S 30

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, low rental. Only Britishers and neutrals need apply. No. 8 Ward Road.

11064 S 24

TO LET, on Range Road, large furnished front room, separate bathroom, immediate occupation, low rent. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

11101 S 25

TO LET, from 1st October, furnished flat or room, with bathroom attached, with or without board. Moderate price. Apply 9 Boundary Lane, North Szechuen Road Extension.

11080

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11056 O 3

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let 61 Carter Road, superior furnished suite of large sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom attached; also one smaller room. Excellent table, garden, tennis, telephone, tramstation. Terms very moderate.

11097

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms with south verandah, in private house in Frenchtown with tiled bathrooms, flush closets, and hot water installation. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

11061

TO LET, two rooms with bathroom and balcony, near Country Club. Suitable for gentlemen. Moderate. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

11085

SITUATIONS WANTED

NEAT and accurate lady stenotypist, with good recommendations, seeks position for October. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

11102 S 24

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typist seeks employment. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

11088 S 24

WANTED. A young man, at present employed in Tientsin, desires position in Shanghai as general office assistant or bookkeeper; four years office experience. Neat handwriting, quick and accurate at figures. Can also type. No objection to salary. Please apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

11055 S 24

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRAPPING paper any size and weight. For any purpose, in stock. China Agents Co., 55 Avenue Edward VII.

11109 S 24

PRINTING newspaper, 31 x 43-500s 37 lbs., in stock. China Agents Co., 55 Avenue Edward VII.

11109 S 24

LOST

LOST, yesterday evening, one gold brooch, on the Bund, or on the way from the Astor House to the Bund. Finder please communicate with Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS. Reward if necessary.

11106 S 24

LOST, in the neighborhood of Route Prosper Paris and Avenue Joffre, fox terrier pup, four months old, black head and large spot just above tail, tail cut rather long. Please communicate with telephone West 395. Finder will be rewarded.

11108 S 27

TRANSLATIONS

ACCURATE TRANSLATIONS from Russian into English, and vice versa, promptly executed by an experienced translator. Moderate charges. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

11054 S 29

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

FOR SALE, first-class sporting-gun, 12-bore, with hammers, in strong leather case, and loading accessories, also one rook rifle. Eastman Kodak, No. 4, for films and plates, complete, in perfect order. 20 cases good French Cognac Brandy. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

11047

MOTOR-CYCLE for sale, with side-car and complete equipment. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

11095 S 24

FOR SALE, one 4¾ h.p., single-cylinder motor-cycle (almost new), free engine, accessories complete Price very cheap. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.

11096 S 24

JAPANESE SHRINE for sale, a beautiful old specimen lacquer, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

11093 S 29

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 15

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 15

How She Saved The Toreador But Lost Her Heart~

Her Shrill Western American "Yip! Yip!" and Her Red Shawl in the Bull's Astonished Face Did It--And the Grateful Bull-Fighter Did the Rest with His Passion Poems by Wireless

"Bellowing, Horns Lowered, the Angry Beast Plunged After His Human Victim. All at Once an Athletic and Fashionably Dressed Young Woman Leaped Over the Concrete Rail Into the Arena and Waved a Lurid Red Shawl in the Bull's Astonished Face. 'Yip! Yip! Ee-yay!' Shrilled Her Apache Warwhoop."

FOR a distinct novelty in courtship—real life romances of these times—you are earnestly recommended to read how this hero of the Spanish bull ring wooed and won this pretty and courageous girl from Ohio who had saved his life at his own game.

King Alfonso stood cheering in his royal box overlooking the arena of the much mooted Plaza de Toros. All sport lovers of Madrid, from lowly sheep butchers to dark-eyed senoritas of the nobility, were shouting themselves hoarse as Enrique Gomez, feted matador of this eventful Sunday's programme, pranced into the climax of his daring battle against the black "miura."

Suddenly, in a quick thrust against the flanks of the bull, his sword snapped off, and only a blunt six inches of steel remained. Came a gasp of horror over the vast assemblage. Death staring him in the face, their idol fled in wild despair.

Bellowing loudly, horns lowered, and rage fuming from his nostrils, the angry beast plunged pell-mell after his human victim. The King clenched his silver-tipped walking stick, nervously awaiting the morbid finish.

All at once, an athletic and trimly dressed young woman leaped over the concrete rail from the first row of "shade" seats, and waved a lurid red shawl directly in the bull's path.

"Yip! Yip! Ee-yay!" shrilled her Apache warhoop, and the gory animal lifted his horns and halted a moment, pawing the dust and glaring about.

That brief pause was enough. Gomez made his escape through a tiny arena door, and strong arms lifted his fair savior out of harm's way. The bull rent the shawl in shreds, while a trio of armed picadors, mounted on fleet-footed horses, galloped upon the scene and drove him off into a pen.

The heroine of this incident was Ada Androva, an alluring American beauty, and one of Jean de Reszke's prize pupils, down from Paris for a fortnight in the Spanish capital.

That evening a card was handed her as she stepped into the dining salon of her hotel. Its bearer proved to be none other than Senor Gomez.

"Permit me, brave senorita," and he fervently kissed her hand. "You have saved my worthless life."

So they dined together, in a secluded palm-bedecked corner of the cafe. A wonderful dinner of tomato omlette, roast duck, grape salad, Malaga sherbet and black coffee. Not to mention a bottle of rare old wine from the Cajetto cellars of Barcelona.

Miss Androva told of her girlhood days in the town of Cambridge Ohio, where her father, Judge William Chambers, presided over the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for ten years. She mentioned her debut as a concert soprano with Sousa's band when yet in her teens. How she afterward studied in Paris, and how she was engaged by the Royal Opera Company in Milan. And of the laurels she achieved by singing the role of Aida at the famous Verdi Centenary in Italy.

"I never expected to meet a real bull-fighter," she laughed, gazing at the matador's bolero (jacket).

All this happened a year ago. Miss Androva returned to Paris, and in the Autumn hied back to this country. Senor Gomez continued his bullfighting as usual, killing black "miuras" from Seville and "red devils" from San Sebastian alike.

But Gomez's thoughts were elsewhere than Madrid. One afternoon he delved through several volumes of Spanish history in his father's library.

Gomez became engrossed in a particular story of how a notorious Moorish prince of the twelfth century courted a fair charmer of Bagdad.

Bright and early the next morning, when Miss Androva came down to her breakfast table in New York, a marconigram lay upon her plate. Brief and to the point, it read:

"For many weeks you are to be my orange blossom. ENRIQUE GOMEZ."

She remembered the sender. Aye, very vividly. But his purpose seemed rather vague.

During the Winter Miss Androva came to realize the full import of being the "orange blossom" of an ardent Spaniard. As he explained in lengthy letters, this term signified her chastity—which he respected and so revered. In keeping with his thoughts, he sent her glowing poems, written after the style of the ancient Moorish prince. And with each poem came a package of delicious raisins. "The food for innocent beauty," as he expressed it.

Our demure Ohio lassie was transported to a glorious zenith of delight. The matador's sonnets thrilled her, until she longed and wished for the sunny slopes of Spain. She pasted the poems in an album and read them over during lonesome hours.

In the Spring came another queer wireless message:

"Hereafter you are my yellow lily. My yellow lily only. ENRIQUE."

Then followed the explanation, again patterned after Al Khara the Moor. During the ensuing months, Senor Gomez promised to think of her as a creature of gayety. A vision to cheer him up. Thus, the yellow lily was interpreted as the flower of happy spirits.

"In the mental pictures which I sketch," he wrote her, "you seem like the bubbles in a glass of exquisite champagne. You intoxicate me with rapture. You are my goddess of jollity. My oasis of diversion! Without you I would be groping forever over the hot sands of an endless desert."

She was proud to be his "yellow lily." Though such flowers happened to be rare and very expensive at the time, Ada wore a fresh one pinned on her bosom every day. Furthermore, she maintained a mien of gayety.

Her responses were by mail, though often they were delayed many days in passing through the censors' hands, via England and France. Fortunately, there was nothing in her letters to blue pencil.

Early in June came the third and final mystic message across the Atlantic:

"And now, my dear, you are my crimson rose. YOUR ONLY ENRIQUE."

But this time Miss Androva understood at a glance. The red rose meaning love, her romantic Spaniard was now ready to play the trump cards of his game.

For weeks and weeks he had prepared for this harpy ordeal. First, she had been his "orange blossom"—his idol of purity. Then, his "yellow lily"—his guiding star of gayety.

And now?

Now began an emotional wooing. The passionate outburst for which the gay senors and senoritas of Spain are so famous. Wireless messages and cablegrams flew thick and fast across the ocean. Sapphire ear pendants and ruby rings were showered upon the fair Ada.

As he fought the bulls every Sunday afternoon he remembered his hairbreadth escape of a year previous, and longed for his American beauty.

Comes the ever popping question: "Are they engaged?"

Well, Cupid is a strange little cherub. He doesn't always like to come out and talk too much.

Suffice to say, however, that when a certain Spanish passenger boat steams away from the New York Harbor on its next voyage to Cadiz, there will be a beautiful "crimson rose" occupying a cozy stateroom on the promenade deck.

After all, marrying a bullfighter is quite agreeable. Star performers get as high as $2,000 a fight.

What American girl doesn't long for romance—especially one such as this—replete with the flowery love-making formula of an ancient Moorish prince?

Toreador Enrique Gomez, with His Picadors Driving to the Madrid Bull Ring, Where His Life Was to Be Saved by a Brave and Resourceful American Girl.

Miss Ada Androva, Who Saved the Life of Toreador Gomez in the Bull Ring at Madrid.

The Newest Fall Hats from Paris

The New High Crowned Hat Trimmed With the Novel, Flat Arrangement of Feathers

A Real "Duck of a Hat"

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

It is not my purpose to insist upon your reading always of my own designs. I enjoy giving you an occasional glimpse at the work of my fellow artists in the craft of tasteful dressing.

I will talk to you to-day of the new Fall hats, as indicated by the designs of my esteemed confreres in Paris. They promise some striking novelties. Fancy, for instance, a hat whose brim turns straight back from the face, as a man turns back his Panama in mid-Summer from his heated brow. The turned-back-from-the-face brim will be a distinct note in the harmony of Fall hats. Drooping brims will be a part of some of the smart models. But there will be the innovation of a straight, square brim.

You may wear a four-cornered hat with entire propriety this Autumn. It will be becoming to the same type of face and head that looks well in a three-cornered hat. Such a face, the full, heavy or round one, is best framed in angles, the more the better.

New will be the bowl, or balloon crowns, fashioned in soft stuffs. There will also be high, round crown of the kind bearing a family resemblance to a stovepipe.

A Parisienne has introduced fowls as hat trimming. She utilized tiny ducks for purpose of adornment. The ducklings were shown swimming on a painted background of water. Her idea was quickly adapted, and other barnyard fowl are employed for decorative purposes.

Small wings will be arranged about the edge of and under the brims, especially of felt hats.

Metal trimmings will be used in bands and caboucbons, silver being chief of these. Silver bands will be placed near the top of the crown. This metal trimming is very becoming, silver to the Blonde and gold to the brunette.

The colors shown in velvet are for the most part rich and dark, as burgundy and violet; those in felt are thus far light. Gray will claim attention this season. Beige will plead for second place.

The high-crowned hat reproduced on this page is made of blue velvet, with a yellow feather in flat effect. The popularity of the duckling for adornment is indicated in the black velvet hat. The white one is in satin, which will not wholly lose its long prestige.

This Model Shows That the Satin and Satin-Trimmed Hat Will Fight for Favor

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

Summer Advice to the FAT

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri
The World's Most Beautiful Woman.

MIDSUMMER is the year's natural aid to the fat woman who wants to grow thin. If you have never resolutely gone about reducing your unwelcome flesh this is the best time to begin. For in midsummer sluggish pores open against their will, and if at no other time of year, at this time they discharge their normal function of perspiring.

In midsummer there are more opportunities for the out-of-door life. And oxygen burns up the fat as a flame does paper.

The parts of the body through which the blood flows actively are never fat. The midsummer is a good time of year to flood the waste fat places in the body with blood, by discreet exercises in the cool mornings and evenings, of course avoiding the midday heat.

Midsummer is a school time to teach the body the arts which it has neglected. Besides perspiration and active circulation, the heavy bodied person can learn what he or she should always have known, but seldom practised—deep breathing. The deep breathing person may be muscular, but is never fat.

"The More Water We Drink the Less Food We Eat."

Midsummer is the time, too, to teach the distended, greedy stomach of the obese person what to welcome and what to reject, for the purpose of reduction. Even the grossest stomach rejects much meat in the warm months of the year and longs for light grains and cooling vegetables and juicy fruits.

These are the thinning foods and Summer is the time to accustom oneself to them.

The stout person shrinks from the muscle-hardening cold bath. This is the season when nature makes it easy to inure yourself to the cold plunge or shower, and gives you a chance for preparing yourself for its use throughout the year.

The out-of-door sports of Summer all make for a lesser bulk. The men who come in from the golf links, their hair wind-roughened, their faces brown, their muscles loose, their movements lithe, are not fat, or, if they are, do not remain so. Perspiration relieves them of the load of flesh. The oxygen of the outer air burns up the flesh.

Moreover their exercise makes them thirsty and the extra amount of water they drink carries away the refuse matter that would otherwise clog the system. And the more water we drink the less food we eat, so some great dieticians have come to accept water drinking with little food as one of the means of obesity cure.

The milk diet is one of the remedies for obesity. In the Summer when there is less drain upon the system, when life is more normal and the outlets of energy fewer, the milk diet may be undertaken with good results. A quart, or even a gallon of milk, drunk at regular intervals that are convenient, and but one meal a day, if any, will soon bring about a marked lessening of weight.

Walking is one of the best methods of reduction and Summer offers many admirable times and places for walking. Long, brisk walks in the mountains, across the fields, or by the seashore, will melt away the flesh. But be sure the walk is a brisk one.

The saunter is agreeable, but it has little other value. The rate of walking that is a guarantee of flesh losing is five miles an hour. Try it and you will find what a perspiration-inducing gait it is.

In midsummer we sleep less, and sleep is a fattener. Nature requiring less outlay of energy requires less sleep. Don't turn over for another nap in Summer.

Rise early and go out for a quick walk in the morning air. Take another walk just before retiring.

YOU MIGHT TRY---

To Improve Mustard.

ADD a little drop of salad oil to mustard when it is being made. Not only will it improve the taste, but it will keep it fresh for days.

Cleaning Copper Kettles.

RUB the kettles all over with a cut lemon dipped in salt, then rinse thoroughly with clear water and polish with a soft cloth.

To Keep Beets from Bleeding.

AN easy way to skin a beet without bleeding it and causing it to lose color is to put it in cold water as soon as it is cooked. Then draw the hand gently down the beet and the skin will drop off without trouble.

Making One Egg Do for Two.

WHEN scrambling eggs for breakfast, add one tablespoonful of fine bread crumbs and one tablespoonful of milk to every beaten egg. Season with pepper and salt and cook in the usual way. By this means stale bread may be used up, and one egg will go as far as two.

When Giving Castor Oil.

THE disagreeable taste of castor oil may be concealed by giving the dose in hot milk flavored with salt and a sprinkle of black pepper. It is necessary to have the milk warm enough to mix with the oil or some of it will float on the surface. Castor oil can also be made more palatable by adding lemon juice.

Economical Menus for the Week

IN spite of the recent increase in the cost of living it is surprising to see what an appetizing and healthful meal can be prepared by the skilful housewife at very reasonable cost.

The menus given here to-day are good examples of the fact that it is not necessary to go to great expense to keep your table supplied with a well-balanced variety of good food.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Plums	Blackberries	Sliced Bananas
Breakfast Bacon	Cereal with Cream	Cereal with Dates and Cream
Spider Corn Cake	Corn Fritters Bacon	Boiled Eggs Buttered Toast
Coffee		Coffee
Lunch	*Lunch*	*Lunch*
Tomatoes Stuffed with Eggs	Minced Lamb on Toast	Cream of Pea Soup Crackers
Rolls	Berries and Milk with Crackers	Bread and Butter
Watercress Salad	Iced Cocoa	Tea
Vanilla Wafers Iced Tea	*Dinner*	*Dinner*
Dinner	Broiled Chicken	Broiled Sirloin Steak
Stuffed Peppers	Mashed Potatoes	Mashed Potatoes String Beans
Baked Sweet Potatoes	Tomato Salad, French Dressing	Tomatoes, French Dressing
Blueberry Pie	Cheese Relish	Floating Island
Cream Cheese Coffee	Sliced Peaches Nut Cakes	Coffee
	Coffee	

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Cantaloupe	Blueberries with Cream	Baked Pears	Baked Pears
Hominy with Milk	Fried Egg Plant	Cereal with Cream	Cereal with Cream
French Toast, Golden Syrup	Buttered Toast Coffee	Codfish Balls Bread and Butter	Broiled Ham Creamed Potatoes
Coffee		Coffee	Whole Wheat Gems Coffee
Lunch	*Lunch*	*Lunch*	*Dinner*
Cottage Pudding	Lobster Salad	Huckleberry Waffles Honey	Italian Canapes
Bread and Butter	Between-the-Acts Potatoes	Celery Salad Wafers	Roast Lamb Mint Jelly
Orange Marmalade	Sponge Cake Iced Tea	Cocoa	Potato Cubes
Orangeade	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	Buttered Cauliflower
Dinner	Baked Bluefish	Pot Roast of Beef with Carrots	Green Pepper Salad
Cream of Cauliflower	Creamed Potatoes Lima Beans	Boiled Potatoes	Cheese Fritters
Roast Veal Ceylon Sauce	Tomato Mayonnaise	Lettuce and Pepper Salad	Raspberry Ice Sponge Cakes
Escalloped Onions Carrots	Cheese Straws	Cheese Crackers	Coffee
Endive Salad, French Dressing	Lemon Cornstarch Coffee	Junket Coffee	*Supper*
Date Souffle Coffee			Cucumber en Surprise
			Parker House Rolls
			Cream Puffs
			Pineapple Lemonade

There Is NO WHALE in Your WHITE SHOES

FOR some time past many papers throughout the country have been printing information that ten tons of skins of the beluga, or white whale, have been received at Seattle from the Bering Sea, and have been shipped east to be made into leather for white shoes for women.

Very like a whale, says a writer in Hide and Leather. The stuff reads well. White whales for white shoes. Doubtless the report got credence owing to the extremely high prices asked for white shoes for women, which may have indicated to superficial minds that white leathers of all kinds were becoming rare.

The white shoes that have been sold to women have nothing fishy about them. The white sole is made from the hide of the humble but necessary cow. The uppers of the shoes are made from kid or calf leathers, with sheepskin used where cheaper prices were imperative.

Years ago laces made from tanned porpoise skins were so strong and supple that their popularity begat imitations that could be sold cheaply. And before long the ever accommodating calfskin furnished enough porpoise laces to meet the great demand for them.

Shark skin in the leather industries is known as shagreen, and is used for specialty purposes. Walrus hide, when tanned, is so thick and coarse that it is used for making polishing wheels.

Seal skins that are not considered good enough for fur garments can be made into handsome and serviceable leather. But fish skins, as a whole, cut very little figure in the shoe and leather world.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1916

U. S. INFANTRY GOES INTO ACTION IN CARS

First Report Of Army Test On Mexican Border Is Out

IMPORTANCE TO MILITARY

Auto-Truck Proves Efficiency And Ability As Best Transportation

A series of tests in the transportation of troops by companies, battalions, and regiments under conditions simulating actual warfare have just been completed at Fort Sam Houston, near San Antonio, Texas. The tests were made under the personal direction of Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the forces on the Mexican border, and the regiment used in the tests was the Thirtieth United States Infantry, under command of Colonel E. A. Root.

Army officers who have read Colonel Root's reports to General Funston say that no tests of more far-reaching imprtance to the army have been made in years. That the auto-truck has absolutely proved its efficiency and utility as the best means of rapid transportation to the firing line, as well as in the quick bringing to the front of supplies and ammunition, is the statement of Colonel Root, a statement concurred in by General Fuston and every officer who witnessed or participated in the tests.

In the August issue of The United States Infantry Journal, the official publication of the infantry officers of the regular army, Colonel Root tells the story of the Fort Sam Houston experiments, the results of which mean, in the opinion of army officers, the eventual spending of millions of dollars by the Government for auto-truck and other motor-driven equipment.

"The experiments," Colonel Root states in The Infantry Journal, "were made to ascertain just how many infantrymen in full field equipment could be carried on a motor truck, as a basis for determining how many trucks would be required for the rapid transportation of a company, a battalion, or a whole regiment of infantry; two three-ton Packard trucks were used by the Thirtieth Infantry for this purpose. On entrucking the men in different ways and making short runs, it was found that twenty-four men could be very comfortably carried in a single truck seated on its floor, while with the bows on the truck for the men to hold on to and steady themselves, thirty-five men could easily be carried standing.

"The men could be carried seated for almost any length of time without appreciable fatigue, but standing they might become rather tired if moving over rough roads for more than a few hours, although they could probably stand it for a short time without serious hardship. In these experiments different methods of entrucking the men quickly were tried, as from the rear with the tail gates down, over the sides and rear, and from the front only.

"Thirty-five men in column of squads on the right hand side of the truck were entrucked from the front in forty seconds with no bows on the truck, and in fifty seconds with the bows on. At the command to entruck, all ranks faced to the left, and each rank in turn in column of files one after another got aboard as in running up a stairway, each man starting with his left foot on the step of the truck, then right on floor of truck, then left on seat of chauffeur and throwing right foot over the end into the truck and passing to the rear out of the way of those following."

On the above basis of calculation Colonel Root points out that the tests showed an entire regiment of twelve companies of seventy men each can be transported in twenty-four trucks, that a machine-gun company of fifty men and four guns can be handled with two trucks, and the rest of the regimental units in two trucks, making a total of twenty-eight trucks for the command.

"With this number of trucks," Colonel Root continues, "it was planned to transport the entire Thirtieth Infantry some distance into the country, form for attack, and return to camp. As this test was to represent a hurried response to a call for reinforcements at some distant point, with a possibility of being ambushed or delayed en route, and a dash into action at the end, a march formation was planned with an advance guard and main body. The advance guard, to consist of one battalion and machine-gun company, was to be divided into support and reserve. The advance party of the support of one half company in one truck as to be preceded at 1,000 yards by two scouts on motor cycles and followed at 600 yards by the rest of the support of one and one-half companies in three trucks.

"The reserve of two companies in four trucks and the machine-gun company in two trucks were to follow the support at 800 yards. The main body, consisting of the other two battalions of the regiment, the band and attached sanitary troops, in eighteen trucks, was to follow the advance guard at 1,000 yards. Two motor ambulances were to close the column.

"For this test Motor Truck Company No. 12, consisting of twenty-eight Packard three-ton trucks, to which two motor ambulances were attached, were brought to the camp of the regiment. The regiment was formed in column of squads in the company officers' streets, subdivisions and organization in their proper order in the march formation, without distances. At the signal for entrucking, the entire regiment faced to the left, and one rank after another in single file of each subdivision boarded its truck quickly and without loss of time or confusion. The entire regiment was thus entrucked in one minute."

The head of the column, Colonel Root points out, arrived at the point selected for the carrying out of the battle test in thirty-eight minutes from the time the command to entruck was given. The speed of the motor train passing through San Antonio was varied from twelve to fourteen miles an hour. The entire time consumed in carrying out the experiment was just one hour, which is said to be one of the best records in regimental movements in this or any other army.

"The detrucking and forming for attack," Colonel Root adds, "was effected without confusion or mixing of the squads of the companies, the men taking their proper places promptly upon leaving the trucks as when forming in their company streets."

What's What In Automobile Bodies Officially Determined

What is the difference between a coupe and a couplet, a touring car and a salon touring car? Here it is, with other body types and distinction, officially determined recently by the Nomenclature Division of the American Society of Automobile Engineers:

Roadster—An open car seating two or three. It may have additional seats on running boards or in rear deck.

Couplet—Seats two or three. It has a folding top and full-height doors with disappearing panels of glass.

Coupe—An inside operated, enclosed car seating two or three. A fourth seat facing backward is sometimes added.

Convertible Coupe—A roadster provided with a detachable coupe top.

Clover Leaf—An open car seating three or four. The rear seat is close to the divided front seat and entrance is only through doors in front of the front seat.

Touring Car—An open car seating four or more with direct entrance to tonneau.

Salon Touring Car—A touring car with passage between front seats, with or without separate entrance to front seats.

Convertible Touring Car—A touring car with folding top and disappearing or removable glass sides.

Sedan—A closed car seating four or more all in one compartment.

Convertible Sedan—A salon touring car provided with a detachable sedan top.

Open Sedan—A sedan so constructed that the sides can be removed or stowed so as to leave the space entirely clear from the glass front to the back.

Limousine—A closed car seating three to five inside, with driver's seat outside, covered with a roof.

Open Limousine—A touring car with permanent standing top and disappearing or removable glass sides.

Berline—A limousine having the driver's seat entirely inclosed.

Brougham—A limousine with no roof over the driver's seat.

Landaulet—A closed car with folding top, seats for three or more inside, and driver's seat outside.

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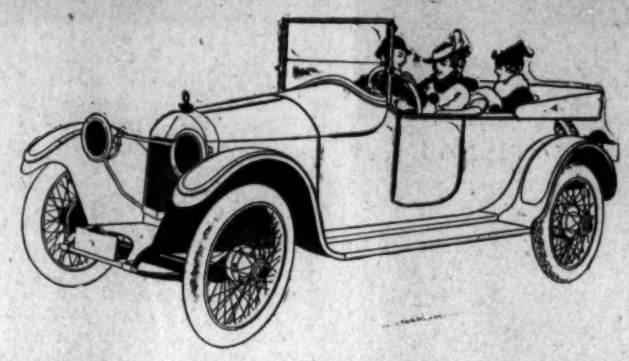

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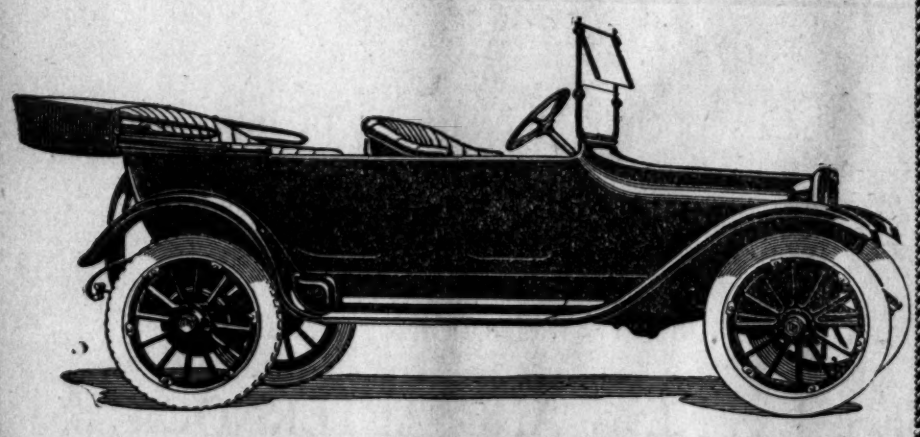

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CADILLAC EIGHT GOES CROSS-LOTS IN MEXICO

Car Employed To Search For Broken-Down Aeroplanes Performs Good Service

Military authorities who have made close study of European and Mexican conditions have said that the latter are infinitely worse, so far as motor cars are concerned. Their opinion is particularly pertinent in connection with the work of a Cadillac Eight which is in the service of the United States aviation corps in Northern Mexico.

The car is employed to search out disabled aeroplanes in the sand wastes; and literally travels "cross-lots." The roads in Mexico, as our army has found out, exist largely in imagination, but there are tracks of a sort for vehicles or a marching column to follow. But the Cadillac does not stick to these. Its way lies through the desert, in any direction and in all directions.

Jack Gordon, an army truck driver, tells of his first meeting with this wandering Cadillac:

"Our long train of twenty-seven trucks had just finished a most heart-breaking day's run in a sandstorm so intense that it was impossible at times to see our own radiators. The roads in places were so rough and bumpy that it took a strong man to hang on to the wheel. Everyone was cursing the roads, when one watchful guard, with a pair of field glasses, called my attention to a dark object about five miles away, coming toward us through the sage-brush. I took a look through the glasses and made out an automobile.

"We have been coming over some rough roads, but that fool is coming right 'cross-lots,' said the guard. And sure enough he was, at right angles with the road.

"I supposed, of course, the party had lost their way and perhaps were half-starved and famished for water, but they proved to be aviation officers who were out looking for broken-winged birdmen. They were traveling in a twentieth century eight-cylinder Cadillac and they were supplied with every luxury known to man, even to an electric cigar lighter.

"The function of this car is to travel up and down this rough, mountainous country carrying a load like a truck while the occupants search for broken-down aeroplanes and rush broken-up aviators to the hospital.

"They travel for days, searching for lost planes, right out through the open country and never see a road. This car has traveled thousands of miles of this rough stuff and still hums along just as sweetly down here among the cactus-covered sand-dunes as any car on the boulevards.

"I don't own a Cadillac. I don't drive one. I am not advertising for them. But I am a mechanic and do love to see a well-built, smooth-running piece of machinery, no matter who makes it.

"This is a horrible country to run automobiles in. There is so much sand and dust that a few trips to the front and back will grind out an ordinary automobile until it is only fit for the scrap heap."

Competent Drivers Needed In America

Have Plenty Of Inferior Men But First Class Chauffeurs Scarce

The demand for competent chauffeurs in the United States continues unabated, and the average price for the labor of these men is about the same as it has been for the last three years, according to Motor Print, which says: "A good driver gets on the average $120 a month for his work. There are men who get as low as $15 or $18 a week, and others who are paid anywhere from $40 to $50 a week, but the average in the cities is nearer $30 a week.

"Men who claim to know say that no owner can expect to pay less than $125 a month for a really good man. A capable and industrious chauffeur can save a great deal of money for his employer. A man who is salaried high enough to take a keen interest in his work will look out for things and will keep a car in such a condition that expenses of running it are bound to be less.

"It is not exactly reasonable, from the standpoint of the chauffeur, for an owner to expect to get an experienced driver and mechanic, the latter point being the more important, for anything less than $30 a week."

Ford Tells His Plans For The Coming Years

Branch Managers, Home From Convention, Bring Back News From Factory

New York, August 20.—Albert Hirsh, Acting Manager of the New York branch of the Ford Motor Company, has just returned to this city from the Ford Branch Managers' Convention, held at the factory, Detroit.

"It was a remarkable convention," says Mr. Hirsh and one of importance to both the Ford Motor Company and the automobile industry, because the selling organization which these branch officials represent has sold more than $625,000,000 worth of motor cars since the foundation of the company. Here were managers called in to a general conference, not only from each of the twenty-eight Ford branch factories and fifty-one sales and service branches throughout the United States, but also from Paris, France, and the Ford Motor Company of Manchester, England. Every city, village and corners where Ford cars are used, and the big electric sign in Detroit shows more than 1,155,000 in service, was represented, because through the branch managers present the company touches its vast selling and service organization of more than 8,500 agents.

"The demands of the various branches have been so insistent that several of the representatives saw for the first time the machinery and production systems by which raw material is turned into parts on a scale sufficient to turn out over 2,000 cars a day, and the assembly methods by which those parts are evolved into Ford cars. Over 100,000 visitors took this trip through the factory last year.

"In the convention session the first attention was given to assembling and manufacturing, covering not only this year's output of 500,000 cars, but the provisions which have been made to take care of a greatly increased production for 1917. As indicating the progress towards this end, on January 28 last Ford daily production reached 2,100 cars, the highest point of the year. These subjects of Ford factory activities hold an intense interest to the entire industrial world, because they have seen the constant introduction of new and more efficient methods of production.

"This convention was the first in several years at which all the Ford branch officials have been brought together. It recalls the convention of 1908, when just thirteen branch managers gathered in Detroit at the general convention. The total production for that year was only 6,398 cars, but it introduced the wonderful Ford Model T engine. It is the same engine which is used in Ford cars today, and several months ago the millionth Model T motor was built.

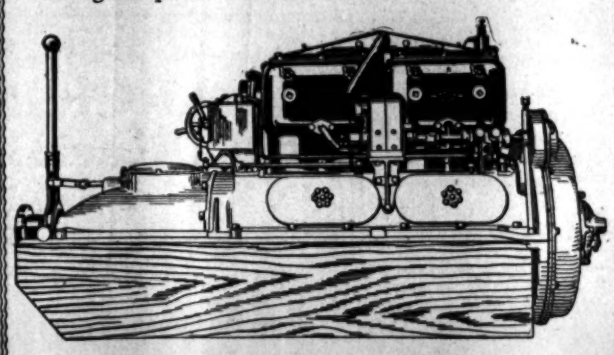
"We have brought back from this convention a fuller conception of the Ford policies, to make our branch a bigger, better part of the city and the State of New York."

QUEBEC ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Reports from the Province of Quebec are to the effect that it is doing well with its road improvements. There are about 6,000 miles of highways in the whole province and the improved highways measure now approximately 2,000 miles. This has been done, continues the report, in the last three years, and the good roads policy which the Provincial Government has carried out in that line has led the other provinces to follow on similar lines, with benefit to the whole community.

SCRIPPS MARINE ENGINES

All working parts of the 1916 Model Engines enclosed, which assures cleanliness and saving of parts and fuel.



4,000 of these kerosene-burning engines in use, attest to the merit of the models.

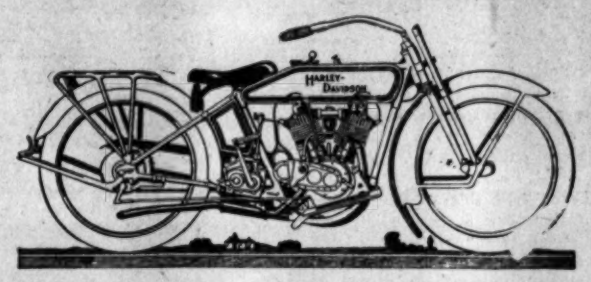
It was an engine of this make which twice mastered the tortuous Niagara Rapids.

It was a little 16 h.p. Scripps which powered the 35-footer motor-boat "Detroit," when she made and established a record trip from Detroit, Michigan, across the Atlantic Ocean, to Petrograd—a distance of 6,500 miles—without mishap.

Let us send you a catalogue and price lists.

CENTRAL TRADING COMPANY
24a Kiangse Road.

THE HARLEY DAVIDSON
"KING OF THE ROAD"



All models in stock. A demonstration at any time

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"THE STORE OF QUALITY"
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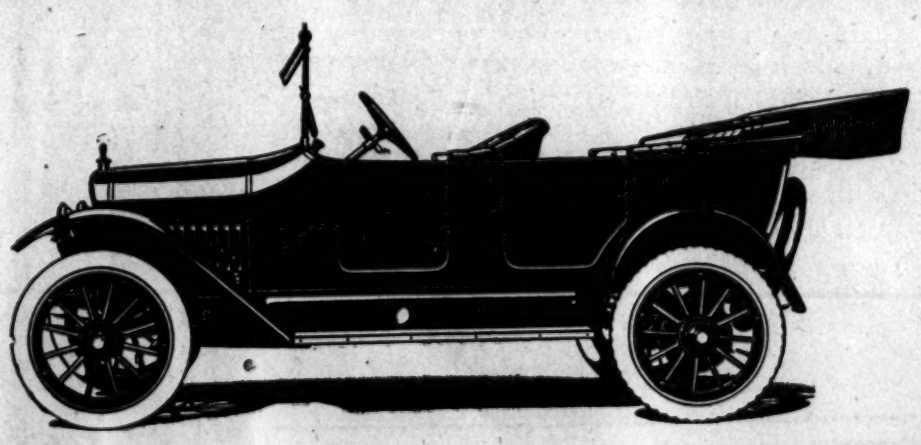
PRICE IS NOT EVERYTHING!

Judge a Motor-Car by what it can do.

The 1916 Maxwell



Facts and Figures on the Maxwell's Championship Run

The Car—A stock Maxwell Touring Car, exactly as sold in the open market.

The event—A sanctioned attempt to set a new motor non-stop record.

The place—Los Angeles, California, and neighboring highways.

Supervising body—The American Automobile Association.

Prior record—12,404 miles without a motor stop.

Maxwell Record—22,022.3 miles without a motor stop.

Time required by Maxwell—43 days, 23 hours, 30 minutes.

Longest day's run—562.5 miles in last 24 hours.

Shortest day's run—438.9 miles during cloud-burst of Decem. 5, 1915.

Average daily run—500.6 miles.

Greatest average miles per gallon of gasoline 23.0, Decem. 1.

Smallest average miles per gallon of gasoline 21.9, Jan. 4.

Average tyre life, 9,871 miles.

THE MAXWELL ENDURANCE CHAMPION IS A LIGHT CAR, A FOUR-CYLINDER CAR, A POPULAR-PRICED CAR.

At the Maxwell salesroom there awaits you a car that is, to the minutest detail, the duplicate in design and material of the endurance champion. In beauty, comfort and completeness it asks no odds of any rival. Material and workmanship that made possible a 22,000 mile motor non-stop run, are merits that you cannot afford to overlook when you select your automobile.

Sole Agents and Distributors, **The Eastern Garage,** 4 Soochow Road: Telephone 1159

U. S. TIRES SHATTER ALL SALE RECORDS

July Figures Greater Than Ever Dreamed Of, Says Manager

New York, August 27.—The United States Tire Company has smashed all its previous sales records into splinters, according to a statement just given out by J. C. Weston, general sales manager.

"Our business this July has been far greater than even our greatest optimist expected," says Mr. Weston. "Our sales have reached a point that is absolutely unprecedented in our history, and I am speaking now only about sales to dealers in the United States. Naturally if we took into consideration our sales to manufacturers alone we would show a large increase because of the large number of automobiles manufactured this year. But I am talking about sales to dealers who have to meet the demands of the public.

"It is my belief that our heavy newspapers advertising campaign is in a large degree responsible, but you must remember that the consistent increase to such an enormous total has more behind it than the advertising alone, efficient as it has proved. Our tires have made good. Therein lies the answer. The care given to details of manufacture, coupled with the fact that we consider fractional thousandths of an inch in inspecting our tires as they go through the factory has everything to do with the make good qualities of United States tires. I am delighted with the way our business has increased this year and I look for an even greater increase during the year to come."

SAXON OUTPUT TAXED

New York, August 27.—The Saxon Motor Company announces: "Contracts calling for the sale of 50,755 Saxon motor cars during the season of 1917 have been completed in the last three weeks between the Saxon Motor Car Corporation and its dealers throughout the country. Pending contracts which will be closed within the next week will bring the total to more than 60,000 cars, which will be the company's maximum production for the coming year."

Hudson Super-Six 'Steady As a Church'

Moving Picture Taken, While Car Was In Motion, Comes Out Perfect

Sailors have a saying about a staunch ship and its steadiness in a gale, something like this: "She's as steady as a church." And it is a pretty good comparison at that. The Super-Six, the newest creation of the Hudson Motor Car Company, in which vibration has been eliminated to a remarkable degree, showed its steadiness recently on country roads when used by the Essanay Company to get pictures for the film drama.

As these pictures were to be used in a big production it was necessary that they be absolutely clear and steady, no jumping, no flickering. The Super-Six was as steady as a rock. The moving picture operator with his camera mounted in the front compartment reeled off foot after foot of picture. Not a jar, not a bump, marred the operation. The film came out perfect.

CLIMBING THROUGH SNOW

Lentz, Bulford, and Junk Divide Honors in Pike's Peak Contest

Honors in the Pike's Peak Hill Climbing Contest held near Colorado Springs were divided between Rae Lentz, who won the Penrose Trophy event in a Romana; Fred Junk, who won in the 231 cubic inches and under class in a Chalmers, and Ralph Mulford, who won in the 231 to 300 cubic inches class in a Hudson. A Hudson was second and a Chalmers third in the Penrose event; a Chalmers second and a Grant third in the 231 cubic inches and under class, and a Duesenberg second and a Mercer third in the 231 to 300 cubic inches class. The Penrose Trophy event was run on the second day of the "climbing carnival," and most of the race was in snow and sleet. The time of the winner, over a course of 12½ miles, was 20:55.6. The other two races were run the previous day. Time in the 231 cubic inches and under class was 23:04.6, and in the 231 to 300 cubic inches class, 18:24.7.

OVERLAND CONCERN PROTECTS OWNER

Keep Close Watch Out For Machines Stolen And Sent To Another City

In these days when the "Bertillon," the "finger print" and the numerous other "systems" of running down criminals of all kinds are at the command of our police and detective departments, it is rather unusual to discover an establishment with a real live thoroughly-organized "gumshoe" department of its own.

Yet that is what The Willys-Overland Company maintains for users of its cars, who suffer from thefts of their automobiles.

It is a simple system, but well-nigh infallible in its ability to find the missing machines, and often to apprehend the thieves.

As soon as an Overland car is stolen its owner notifies the Overland dealer in his district. The dealer in turn notifies the factory. At once a description of the stolen car, and the facts of the case, are dispatched to all Overland dealers in the United States. These are posted in conspicuous places, and the dealer and his employees are instructed to be on the lookout for a car answering the description. As it is a certainty that sooner or later the car will turn up at an Overland garage, the owner stands a good chance of getting his property back in short order.

Simple, isn't it? And effective, too, as the recovery of several cars recently would demonstrate. In fact, auto thieves must be learning to leave Overland cars alone as reports of stolen Overlands are dminishing in number right along.

BIG CANADIAN CLUB

The Automobile Club of Canada plans to build at Montreal a $1,000,000 clubhouse equipped with garages, workshops, etc., modeled on the lines of the Automobile Club of America.

$3,000,000,000 In Hands Of Makers Of Automobiles

Factories That Once Made Articles of Everyday Use Have Turned to Munitions

"Europe has poured more than three billions of dollars into the purses of the American people in the last twelve months, according to R. C. Rueschaw of the Reo Motor Car Company, "and since all of the munitions contracts are for three years, will continue to pour it for some time yet.

"We are told, of course, that a number of factories formerly idle are now prospering on European business and that a great many other factories are making abnormal profits from the manufacture of articles outside their regular product.

"The number of factories which formerly were idle and which are now doing a profitable business is small by comparison with the number that for the moment changed over to the making of articles which Europe wanted and for which she was willing to pay heavily.

"It is not true, however, that these latter are making greater profits than they would have made had they stuck to their last. I have in mind several concerns that have come within my own notice, and one in particular, whose business was making automobile parts. That concern took on a large contract for war munitions—specifically, fuses. The price seemed big and looked as if it would pay, and let the regular business go for the time being. But today the head of that concern tells me they would have made twice the money had they continued to supply their regular customers with their standard product.

"Now in this case, the cessation of the strife on the other side will not mean a slump, but simply a return to normal conditions and normal profits."

NEW MODEL

ARCHIMEDES

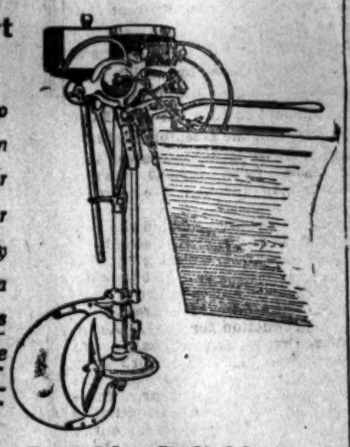
Portable Boat Motor

2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

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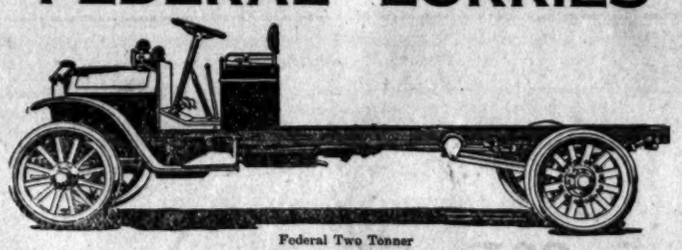
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA!

Demonstrations Given

FEDERAL LORRIES



Federal Two Tonner

Superior in Construction

Careful and skillful workmen, using only the highest grade of materials, build Federal Lorries.

Thousands of these lorries are satisfactorily handling all manner of transportation problems in practically every country on the globe.

Federal Lorries long ago passed the experimental stage. They are manufactured in one of the largest factories in the world devoted entirely to the manufacture of commercial vehicles. Sound financially and mechanically.

Your investment is insured when you buy a Federal.

Federals were the only lorries awarded a Gold Medal at the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition. They are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton. Worm Drive exclusively.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN U. S. A.

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18 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.
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Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

MICHELIN TYRES

The running expenses of a Motor Car in these days are much higher than ever they were, so why not cut them down, when you have the chance, by buying MICHELIN TYRES:—

THE QUALITY ..... IS THE BEST
THE LIFE ..... IS THE LONGEST
THE PRICE ..... IS THE LOWEST

These three facts can be proved by asking the motorist who has tried them and will use no other now. Each and every tyre guaranteed 5,000 miles, though this figure has easily been doubled in hundreds of cases. 5% extra discount for cash payments.

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INSURANCE POLICY

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Get a Ford and with it the most efficient service at lowest cost. The Ford will serve all the family, all the time, regardless of weather or road conditions.

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is the price of the

Touring-Car

but we have a few bargains in Used Cars at Taels 700 and upwards, in guaranteed good condition.

Do not hesitate, but Get your Ford Car NOW!

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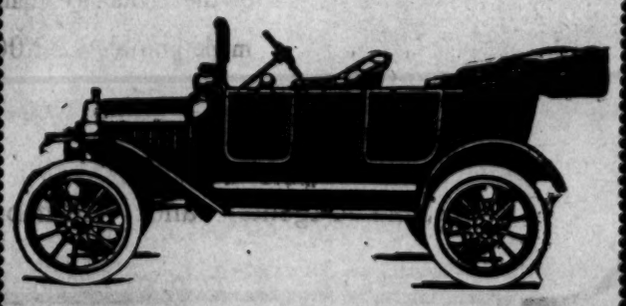


American Women Demand Comfortable Motor Garb

Motorists Use Cars Instead of Trains For Summer Vacation Trips; Make Study Of Clothing

Americans have remained in America this Summer and taken their pleasure in motoring. There never has been a season since this horseless car was invented when the roads from Coronado Beach to Bar Harbor have been so alive with the presence of men and women on wheels.

It is not only that during this month of August the world of vacationists is touring the country as a means of sightseeing, but those who own cars and who have hitherto taken trains to their destination have adopted the European spirit of using the motor instead.

A vast number of midsummer wardrobes has been designed solely to cover these excursions on roads where there is no Pullman car and no dining car, and where one must depend upon reaching an inn for a night's sleep and a restaurant for food.

Whoever wants to pay a week-end visit packs his clothes into a motor and goes rolling away for a hundred miles or more without thinking of a railroad ticket.

Because there are no pleasure trips to Europe this year, the smart women of every class—and surely, you know by this time, that extra smart women are not herded together in what is known as the moneyed or fashionable set—have taken every kind of domicile throughout the country, from a bungalow to a palace, from which they motor in and out of the city to which they are attached.

The mobilization of the National Guard and the fact that it will probably be kept on the border for some time, have caused the migration of hundreds of families to the Southwest, and along with them have gone the motor cars—a string of them which, if placed end to end, would be an imposing sight, one that might make the Mexicans think they were there for war and not for pleasure.

Added to these facts concerning motor cars and Summer days, there is the impetus given by literature to all kinds of excursions on wheels. The bookstores fairly sprout books and magazines on this subject.

Two or three women have gone from New York to California, others have tested the merits of the Lincoln Highway. These delightful Walter Hales have taken us with them through the delightful bits of scenic life on this planet; have left the battlefields of Europe and dipped down to the Old Dominion, giving us, with their true journalistic spirit, a glimpse of Frederick, Md., with a true story of Barbara Frietchie infusing into the scene the warlike spirit that is today in every heart.

They also go to Gettysburg and find their way into those parts of Virginia which were once marked with blood and passion and sudden death at a time when the air was filled with shot and shells, in the same world-old battle that has torn us asunder again in this generation.

With the Hales and Mrs. Price Post leading the way in motor travel work, other people are sending in all kinds of experiences in unknown spots, of little inns, of rare, good roads, and of places in which to see the sunrise and the sunset, with pictures of people met on the lanes and byways of this continent.

Oh, yes, we're quite motor mad, both as individuals and as a nation. Those of us who have usually gone to Europe in the Summer are quite used to that type of madness that spreads from Moscow to the Lido, but in this country, the motor has been so much a means of speedy transportation and the pleasures of it so closely affiliated with reckless, death-giving joyrides, and so much of our country is lacking in good roads and in comfortable hotels, that we have somehow associated the actual joy of traveling by motor with Europe, and not with the United States.

No one is more delighted over this turn of affairs than the dressmaker. These motor excursions have telescoped into each other since the last of May, will reach their height in another week, for September and October beckon to the open as the Summer never can.

From Canada to Florida, the call goes out for new kinds of coats and hats and frocks that can be put into dress suit cases and stowed away into motor spaces.

The subject of motor clothes wherever broached among women is sure to create a discussion that is most exciting. Each woman has a new idea as to what kind of a hat or veil to wear, and each argues the glory and comfort of her own coats and shoes which are presentable for dinner at a smart hotel at 8, and which can be worn in the motor through the day.

And so it goes. One would think that the railroads were deserted, but what care they, with their stupendous freightage of battle commodities.

The universality of motoring among all classes—those to whom a French car and chauffeur mean nothing and those to whom a hired car for a week means the savings of a year—seems to infer that the American people have shrugged their shoulders at the trains puffing under their weight of steel bars, copper, shells, and rifles, and said: "Take your hideous freight and be content; as for us, we take the broad highway."

No matter how sensitive a woman may be about wearing great bands of fur, ermine capes, and foxes strung about the neck on midsummer days, she may throw her sensitiveness to the winds when it comes to motoring.

Here she may glory in all the peltry that she wishes. Her sport suits of Jersey, woolen rather than silk, may be banded with fur from the knees down and the shoulders up and she may wear fur hats as well, if she wishes.

Her motor coat may be copied after one of the smart new models, which is of olive green velour, with a cape collar, immense cuffs, and a straight panel, from neck to hem of black and white fur laid out in broad checks.

France is wearing fur on all her August hats from San Sebastian to Rhone Valley, and America is wearing it on her motor hats throughout every State in the Union. She has unearthed or else bought a topcoat of soft fur which she uses on cold nights, and she has even taken her muff out of camphor, sunned it a bit, and included it in her motor wardrobe.

She is ready for whatever comes in the way of weather, for the shops have provied for her usage in case of rain a London coat made of transparent oilskin, in colors plain or iridescent.

This, with a hood to match, can be rolled up in a tiny case and stowed away as easily as a box of biscuits. It is the raincoat de luxe for motoring, and it has solved the problem for the woman who can stand anything but getting wet.

The hat's the thing in motoring. "No matter what kind you choose, you wish you had chosen another," is the universal comment.

Carlier of Paris has probably led the world in the comfort and originality of motor hats. This house really invented the shapes that bring comfort in motoring. Years ago, when French women took up the automobile as a means of pleasurable transportation, Carlier immediately saw a strong channel of commerce in the hat designed purely for this pastime, and his foresight has brought money to him and to hundreds of other milliners.

In America there existed for years after the motoring craze began, and still exists, unfortunately, in far too many circles, a hideous conglomeration of clothes which are called motor costumes, and chief among them are an ugly hat, a pair of goggles, and a huge, brown veil.

France would never tolerate ugliness under any condition if it is possible to obliterate it, so the French women instantly observed to the world that it was not necessary to be disfigured because one liked the notion of a motor.

They adopted small hats that remained on the head, and such small hats! They not only were incomparably chic for the motor, but they flooded the world of fashion for use in all kinds of pursuits.

Today the better dressed women have determined to look as well in the motor as they do on the street in the restaurant, and on the piazzas of country clubs. And in consequence of this insistence upon art and comfort combined, there are many excessively good looking small hats that are held under the chin with straps of satin or velvet, so that one need not have the torture of the hatpin pushing against the head when one drives against the wind.

It is not a far cry from motor fashions to other fashions, and so many of the new hats for Autumn have arrived and been seen on the heads of forehanded women, that a word about them may prove interesting.

An industrial item connected with them, which has a fascinating sound, is the announcement by the United States Fisheries Bureau that the milliners are calling for sea moss to use in trimming hats.

This was hitherto imported from Europe. Those who are not in the secret may be informed that this moss takes upon itself all kinds of shapes and colors while passing through the millinery workrooms.

In one year alone, says the bureau, 800,000 pounds have been gathered, which are valued at $50,000. It is to Chesapeake Bay that the milliners and the fisheries look for their present production of this peculiar ornamentation.

Another interesting fact is that Second Empire hats are coming out with First Empire frocks. What's history between milliners and dressmakers? They have no more hesitancy in mingling the eleventh with the twentieth century, the Renaissance with the great war, and 1860 with 1812, than the hostess of a fancy dress ball.

The new Second Empire hats are made after the shape that the Empress Eugenie loved. The milliners often call them shepherdess hats. They are made of a soft quality of velvet, the edge bound with ribbed ribbon.

The French draped hats are here in quantities, especially in a brilliant Vatican purple and a petunia reddish purple, but so far the American women seem to prefer the stiff shapes which have only a bow of ribbon or a buckle for trimming.

At Deauville, although there is no fashion exhibit there but merely a foregathering of fashionable people who go to the shore for comfort during August, I am told that purple hats rule. There is a sad suggestion in the fact that purple is the color of second mourning, but even under this shadow the fashionable folk who have no war to throw them into mourning are taking up purple as the first color

Whatever fashions there were this Summer in Europe were gathered at Deauville, as well as at San Sebastian, where the Grand Prix was run on the new racetrack under the influence of the King, his English Queen and his Spanish suite. On this Spanish race course by the sea the women wore velvet tams, the crowns arranged in any kind of rakish manner, with their smartest afternoon apparel.

In this country we relegated the tam two months ago to the country and seashore, mixing it with sweaters and Jersey sport suits. Possibly, when Autumn comes and we realize how the French [illegible] high pinnacle, we may go back to a sport hat that we have discarded and give it first place.

We have a trick of doing that, and it isn't only through slavish imitation of France. Second thoughts are often best.

As far as the new fashions are concerned, the French hats have ornaments in all colors, made of feathers. None of this plumage is prohibited in America, for the French have learned that they cannot sell American milliners any ornaments that will keep a hat from this shore, and our bird laws are stringent.

However, we have let up a bit recently, and the new law allows certain birds which have been raised in domesticity, such as pheasants and ducks.

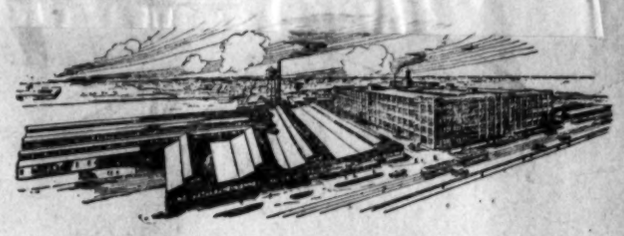
There are several varieties of ducks which produce exquisite plumage, and the French milliners have learned to twist these gayly colored feathers into odd forms and figures and shapes that are quite alluring.

Paris now asks America to allow the guinea hen to be used on hats and to come into this country. Neither the French nor the American milliners can see why this domestic fowl is banned.

STRICT AND PROMPT ATTENTION TO REPAIRING UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION
NEW AND SECOND HAND MOTOR CARS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES

THE AUTO CASTLE

228, Avenue Joffre :: Tel. No. W. 412.



Hupmobile Detroit Factory. Over 500,000 square feet of floor space.

They Win Who Have the Right Thought at Heart

This is true of automobile manufacturers as well as of nations.

Because it had the purpose always to give buyers of Hupmobiles the largest value for their money, the Hupp Motor Car Corporation has made and sold four models in 8 years and has not one failure to record.

Since the Model "20" which circled the globe in 1909, Hupmobile qualities have been world-wide standards of excellence, 50% of the Hupmobiles sold every year are sold to former Hupmobiles owners.

This faith in Hupmobiles goodness we think is a tribute to our honesty of purpose.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke. (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater), Tyres 880 x 120 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Dealers for all China, except Peking Province
The CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI

Hupmobile

★ STAR GARAGE CO. ★

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New Five-Seater Cars for Hire	Seven-Seater Chandlers
$3.50	$4.00
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Model 75

Overland

Electric Lights
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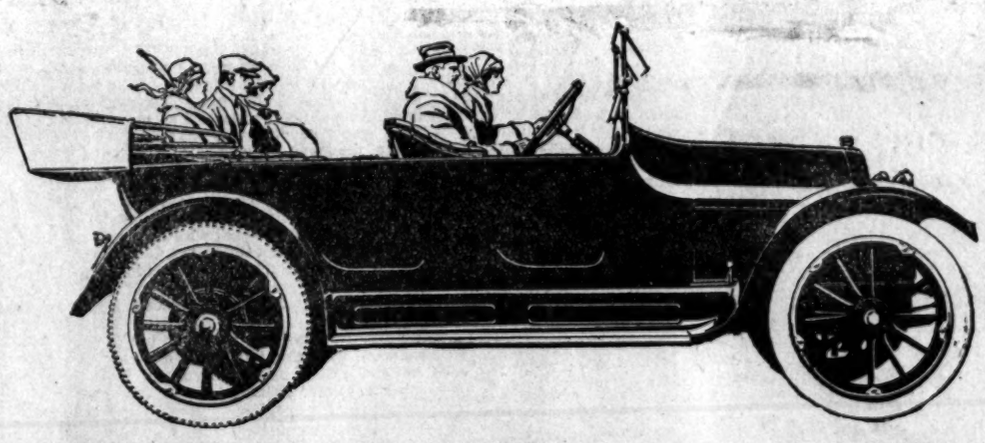

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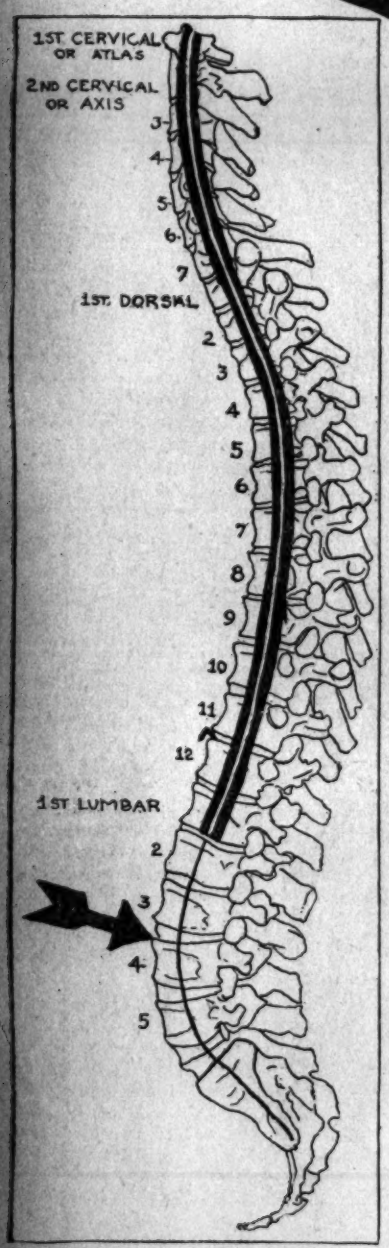
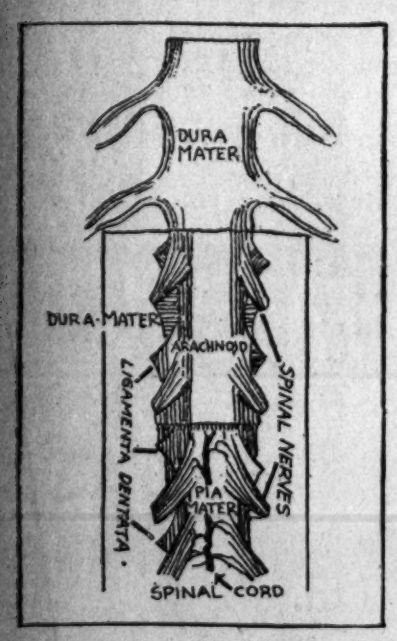
Latest Progress in Treating Disease By Puncturing the Spine

Pictorial Diagram Illustrating the Position in Which a Child Is Placed for the Intra-Spinal Injection. The Body Is Bent Into a Bow So That the Spaces Between the Vertebrae Are Opened to the Utmost. This Permits of the Instertion of the Needle Between the Third and Fourth Lumbar Vertebrae. By a Puncture of the Spinal Canal at This Point a small Quantity of the Spinal Fluid Can Be Drawn Off for Chemical Analysis and Later, If Desired, an Injection of Serums or Drugs Can Be Made Into the Spinal Canal Where They Will Act Directly on the Spinal Fluid.



Diagrammatic View of the Spinal Column. The White Line Indicates the Spinal Cord. The Arrow Indicates the Point Between the Third and Fourth Vertebrae Where Medical Science Has Found It Safest to Puncture the Spinal Cord.



Diagrammatic View of a Section of the Spinal Column Showing Its Delicate and Complicated Structure.

The Battle Against Infantile Paralysis and Other Diseases by Injection Directly Into the Spinal Fluid

By Donald McCaskey, M. D.

ONE of the most interesting and important methods of treatment in Science's never-ending struggle to cure disease and save human life is that of puncturing the spinal canal with a hypodermic needle. Attached to this needle on the outside is a syringe through which a quantity of the fluid which fills the spinal column can be extracted for analysis and study. By a similar method, if desired, serums and other curative agents may be injected into the spine where they can act directly on the spinal fluid.

This treatment is one of the most daring attempted by medical science for few parts of the human body are more delicate, sensitive and complicated than the spine. As every body knows a very slight injury to the spinal column is liable to cause death or at least to cripple one for life.

Yet when administered by a skilful physician it involves less risk than one would imagine. A bad headache is usually the only serious effect felt from a successful puncture of the canal and a withdrawal of a small quantity of the fluid. To prevent this and to help the changed quantity of the spinal fluid to regain its equilibrum some physicians recommend making the patient lie down for a few hours after the operation with the head considerably lower than the hips.

Of course, the injection of drugs or serums into the spinal canal is a more serious matter and neither this or a mere puncture of the spinal canal should be intrusted to any but the most skilful and experienced physician.

What is known as the intraspinal treatment was introduced less than fifteen years ago, and it has been developing with wonderful strides. The latest disease to be combated by this method is infantile paralysis, or, as it is known to science, poliomyelitis. This is the disease which has been epidemic in New York City, claiming hundreds of victims.

It was not until this epidemic that any great scientific thought was given to the value of the intraspinal treatment in infantile paralysis.

We know to-day that the germ which causes infantile paralysis is present in a virus, which gains access to the human body, particularly of children from two to fourteen years of age, through the mucous membranes of the nose and the throat. From here it proceeds along the delicate lymphatic channels at the base of the brain, travels backward and downward until it reaches the spinal cord.

In the tissues of the delicate spinal cord there are certain food chemicals that the germ selects as its particular and peculiar habitat. Once lodged in these delicate spinal structures an inflammation is set up, and the child who goes to bed at night in a perfectly healthy condition suddenly wakes in the morning with one arm and one leg, or both arms and both legs totally paralyzed.

As a result of this inflammation certain chemical changes occur in the fluid of the spinal canal. This canal surrounds the cord, and acts as a protecting layer between it and the bony structure of the spinal vertebrae. By the use of the syringe needle, the chemical composition of the spinal fluid can be accurately ascertained, and here is the way that the doctor proceeds.

A horizontal line is drawn around the patient's waist both in front and in back immediately on top of both hip bones of the pelvis. In front this line passes near the umbilicus, and in the rear it crosses the lumbar region of the spine, which is ordinarily known as the small of the back. The exact point where this line crosses the spine in the rear is taken as the entrance point of puncture for the syringe needle.

The small of the back consists of the five lumbar vertebrae out of the thirty-two vertebrae which comprise the entire spinal column. The line drawn as described usually crosses the spine between the third and the fourth lumbar vertebrae.

The child is placed upon its left side. The surgeon has the youngster pull its knees up close to the chin. The head is made to bend as far forward as possible. This brings about a very marked curvature of the spine. It makes it convex, and separates as widely as possible the various vertebrae one from another. This separation of the vertebrae gives the surgeon the best possible opportunity to puncture the spinal canal with his needle.

Every aseptic precaution is taken. The skin over the child's spine is thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water and then vigorously rubbed with 95 per cent alcohol.

With the needle in his right hand the surgeon with the left hand determines the space between the third and fourth vertebrae and deliberately thrusts the needle forward between the two vertebrae, gently and firmly, until he feels the resistance of the vertebra on the far side of the spinal canal.

In order for the spinal fluid to flow out through the needle it is necessary that the surgeon withdraw the needle very slightly so that its open end will not be in direct contact with the bony portion of the spine.

Inside of each spinal puncture needle there is a plug known as an obturator. When the needle gets inside of the spine this plug or obturator is withdrawn, and if the needle is in proper position within the spinal canal, the fluid within the canal will begin to flow out through the needle.

If it flows drop by drop it indicates a normal pressure of the spinal fluid. When, however, the fluid spurts or flows in a stream, it indicates an excessive or diseased pressure within the spinal canal. This is the first valuable scientific indication to be obtained from the spinal puncture. If the pressure within the spine is normal, as the fluid makes its way through the puncture needle, the pressure is sufficient to force a thin column of water up through a glass tube to the height of 60 millimeters or a trifle over two inches.

The spinal fluid is collected in a sterilized test tube, and is studied under the microscope, and by chemical means. In these ways its normal or diseased condition is determined.

The weight of the spinal fluid containing all of its soluble substances in a normal condition, is very nearly the same as water but slightly heavier. Compared bulk for bulk the ratio of the spinal fluid to water is as 1005 is to 1000.

Every spinal fluid contains a small percentage of mineral salt of albumin and glucose, or sugar.

Where tubercular spinal meningitis has developed, the spinal fluid contains a delicate clot in which is found the tubercular bacilli, but it remains as yet for the laboratory to discover any germ in the spinal fluid of infantile paralysis. We do know, however, that if the spinal fluid from a child suffering from infantile paralysis is injected into the brain of a monkey, or rubbed into the mucous membranes of the nose of a monkey, this insidious disease will be produced in the animal.

Spinal puncture experimental work in the study of infantile paralysis has been, during the last few years, widely carried on in the research laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute.

Since the present epidemic of infantile paralysis, Dr. S. J. Meltzer, at a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, advocated the injection into the spinal canal of sufferers from infantile paralysis of the drug known as adrenalin chloride. This is a glandular secretion produced by two glands known as the adrenal glands immediately above the kidneys. While as yet an insufficient number of cases have been treated by this method to draw any positive and conclusive results, it is believed this form of treatment for infantile paralysis may have great virtue.

In the very early stages of infantile paralysis it has been found by post-mortem study that the blood vessels of the spinal cord are exceedingly dilated. Wherever this excessive dilation has occurred, paralysis develops rapidly.

The whole idea back of the adrenalin intraspinal injection treatment is based upon the power of this drug to constrict this blood vessel congestion and thus relieve the localized pressure and possibly the localized toxemia in the delicate spinal cell structure.

Whether or not we persist in the adrenalin spinal injection treatment, its curative powers can be determined only after a sufficient lapse of time, during which accurate statistics can be compiled and thoroughly analyzed. Certainly at this time medical science has welcomed with open arms the idea advanced by Dr. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute, that perhaps in adrenalin we have one means of lessening the ravages of this virulent epidemic.

But while as yet the intraspinal injection treatment of infantile paralysis is on trial there are many diseases where its efficiency and its helpfulness to mankind have already been placed beyond the circle of doubt.

In spinal meningitis, for example, where the infective organisms attack the membranes of the brain as well as the spinal cord, Dr. Simon Flexner, the director of the Rockefeller Institute, when helping to combat a recent severe epidemic of spinal meningitis in Texas developed a serum. This serum he found, when injected into the spinal canal of the victim, rapidly lessened the virulent ravages of the disease.

Working on the same experimental lines, physicians have begun to apply this method in the treatment of hydrophobia, of tetanus or lockjaw and of locomotor ataxia and of general paralysis. In the treatment of hydrophobia sulphate of quinine is injected into the spinal canal.

In the intraspinal treatment of tetanus or lockjaw the tetanus antitoxin is injected into the spinal canal.

In the treatment of locomotor ataxia, of which the germ known as the spirocheta pallida is the cause, there has recently been devised a serum known as the Swift-Ellis serum. This serum is made by the patient himself. The patient is injected with a well-known drug. When his system has become saturated with it about a pint of his blood is withdrawn.

The blood is allowed to stand and settle, and the blood serum is then extracted. It is this which is then injected into the spinal canal.

The Old Method of Drawing Off Portions of the Spinal Fluid. Now It Is Considered Safer to Have the Little Patient Lie on the Left Side with Knees and Chin Drawn Close Together So That the Spine Presents a convex Surface for the Surgeons Needle.

In locomotor ataxia it has been found that treatment as ordinarily applied through the blood current does not reach the foci of the spirochetae which are in the nervous structure of the spinal cord. In order that they can be reached it has been found that only a direct method is effective. The intraspinal treatment has afforded this direct route, and it often gives a marked relief from the distressing symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

There are a number of very interesting and unusual features connected with the modern intraspinal treatment of disease. The spinal fluid, for example, is a more or less constant quantity. In disease, however, of the spinal canal, the quantity is greatly increased, with an increase of pressure upon the delicate spinal structure. Some extraordinary effects have been noticed when the quantity of spinal fluid has been lessened by an abnormal amount.

Herein lies one of the strongest virtues in the intraspinal method of treatment. When the excessive pressure in the spinal canal can be reduced to normal, and likewise the spinal fluid can be brought down to normal quantity, the symptoms of disease which are the direct result of the excessive pressure and the excessive amount of spinal fluid oftentimes disappear, or at least are great relieved. This affords a better opportunity for a normal blood supply and a healthy state of nutrition, so that the inflamed tissue cells can recover their healthy vigor

In acute infectious diseases of the spinal canal, the study of the spinal fluid by means of the intraspinal method has proven to be a much more sensitive index than the study of the blood.

We have in the suggestion of Dr. Meltzer in the use of adrenalin chloride a remedy which may very possibly be of great value because of its constrictive power over the blood vessels of the diseased area of the spinal cord. To what extent, however, this drug will develop any permanent curative value is still a matter of speculation, and this method of treatment is still on trial.

The best remedy that we have thus far discovered for infantile paralysis is the remedy of isolation, good nursing, scrupulously hygienic conditions of cleanliness as regards bathing, feeding, pure water and pure food and the generous application of fresh air and sunlight. Whether or not the invading organisms of infantile paralysis can be checked by the intraspinal injection of adrenalin chloride; whether in this treatment science possesses a remedy as valuable in combating this virulent epidemic as has been definitely proven in checking the symptoms of locomotor ataxia, or in the treatment of tetanus or of hydrophobia, is still a question which only further investigation can determine. But the new trail looks so promising that science feels encouraged to believe that it may lead to a cure, or at least a great aleviation of most of these diseases.

1—Cross-Section of Normal Spinal Cord Showing (a) Cushion; (b) Sensory Cells; (c) Motor Cells; (d) Spinal Nerves.
2—Beginning of Infection—(c) Germ Poison Flittering Through Cushion (a) Into Spinal Cord; (f) Blood; (d) Spinal Nerves.
3—The Infection Complete—Germ Poisons Having Filtered Through Cushion (a) Have Filled the Anterior Portion of the Spinal Cord (g) with Blood, and Disorganized and Broken the Sensory and Motor Cells. The Nerves (d) Have Shrunk and Are Dying.

How an Obstruction in an Artery Cuts Off the Blood Supply and Causes the Nerve Originating in That Part of the Spine to Degenerate.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1916

SECRET OF BIDDING AT ROYAL AUCTION

Preparedness for Defensive As Important as Move For Offensive

SHOULD GIVE DOUBLE TEST

See If Hand Enough for Contract and Also to Assist Partner

By An Expert

New York, August 27.—One secret of good bidding at auction, as it is of good strategy in war, is preparedness. The successful bidder, the one who can be depended on as a partner, is the one who is prepared for the final declaration, no matter who gets it.

The great mass of players never look beyond their own interests as they see them in their own cards. They never stop to ask themselves anything beyond the question, "Am I willing to play this hand on my bid?" and many of them do not even give that sufficient thought. How many persons ask themselves what their partners will lead if the player on the left gets the declaration, or what their partner will expect them to lead if the declaration is on the right? Still more, how many hesitate to make a bid until they have considered what their own partner will think they have for a dummy if it is to be the dummy.

This is a point of which few beginners realize the importance. They make a bid that would be perfectly correct if that bid were to end matters and they were to play the hand. Their preparations for attack are sound enough, but their bids are not a preparation for defence in case they are the ones attacked.

To take an extreme but improbable case, it is a simple matter to bid one heart on ten of that suit to the jack, because with hearts for trumps it is impossible to lose the odd trick against any combination of the cards. Seven out of those ten hearts must be good for tricks, and that is the contract.

But this is not preparedness. There are two things for which the bidder must always be prepared. One is his partner's getting the declaration and the other is the opponents' getting it. This happens three times out of four on the average. In either of these contingencies ten hearts to the jack are not worth a hill of beans.

While the original object of the bid may be to get the contract, and with average assistance from the partner to make it, this condition may be reversed. It may be the partner that will get the contract and will expect to make it with your assistance.

There is still another condition that may arise and which must be provided for. Either of the opponents, or both combined, may be too strong for you, and then your cards will be wanted only for purposes of defence. All original bids, therefore, should be put to a double test. Is the hand good for the contract, and is it strong enough to assist the partner in attack or in defence?

With regard to the contract, the average expectation from a partner who has yet to speak is two tricks. Sometimes he has more than two; at other times he will have nothing. But that is the average, and all bids are made on averages.

But when the partner has made a bid there is no longer any average about it. The two tricks should be a certainty if he has been the first one to speak, because if there were not two tricks in his hand his bid was not justified, no matter what he held. He was not forced to say anything on the first round. Secondary bids are another matter.

Take this case, which is from a duplicate match played last winter.

H.—K J 10 9 4
C.—Q J 6 2
D.—Q 9 5 4
S.—

H.—3 2	Y	H.—A 8 7 6 5
C.—A K 8 7	A B	C.—9 5 3
D.—A K J 3	Z	D.—10 7 6
S.—A Q J		S.—8 2

H.—Q
C.—10 4
D.—8 2
S.—K 10 9 7 6 5 4 3

Z dealt and bid a spade. From the preparedness point of view this bid is unsound. If his partner can win two tricks anywhere Z should make his contract. But if the partner gets the declaration Z has not the required two tricks assistance, and if the opponents get it Z has not the required two tricks for the defence. There is no justification for any original bid on Z's cards. He should have waited until the second round. If that never comes, he is well out a difficult situation.

A bid no trump. Y is not strong enough to double, but he is too strong to give up the contest so easily, so he bids two hearts, chiefly to deny the spades. As a rule, when a player has been told what to lead against a no trumper it is better to keep still, but Y has no spades to lead.

B doubled the two hearts to show his two stoppers in that suit. Then Z went to three spades, which is about three tricks more than his hand is worth if his partner refuse to assist him.

A doubled the two spades, instead of going on with the no trumper, but when Y passed B went to two no trumps, which went round to Y, who doubled it. His reasoning is perfectly sound, or would be if his partner's original bid were sound.

How is it possible for A to make two odd at no trump if Z has two sure tricks, at least one of them in spades, while Y lies over the no trumper in three other suits, strong enough to hold them safe, even if B has both ace and queen of hearts?

On the strength of his partner's having two tricks in hearts A redoubled, and to pull his partner out of the hole that Z himself had got him into Z had to bid three spades, which of course A doubled. That ended the bidding. Had Z kept still A would have made his two odd at no trump, redoubled, because it was made at other tables when there was no other bid. Z passing the first time, not seeing any chance to make his spades as he had no reentry, or bidding two spades the second round and then dropping it.

Against the no trumper Y led the heart nine and the queen won. Z led the club ten and A passed it up. The second club lead A won with the king. At this point the majority of players would probably lead the heart, so as to get the spade finesse, but A led

(Continued on Page 2)

Astor House Makes Changes and Plans Social Surprises

Hotel Altered to Accommodate All Shanghai as Gathering Place

The Astor House just now is taking on a complete new dress, and when the contractors and decorators are finished it will be the finest and most pretentious hostelry in the East and the Orient, according to the claims of those in a position to know. The feature of the remodeled Astor House will be the main lobby and foyer. Expense has not been spared to make it the most attractive gathering place in Shanghai, the plans of the management having included ample provision for the general public of Shanghai as well as the comforts of the guests of the hotel.

The changes now under way are:

Main entrance from Broadway corner.

New billiard room, bar and check-room off secondary Broadway entrance.

Main lobby made one-third larger.

New ball-room with best dance floor in Shanghai.

Raised foyer as main entrance to lobby.

Exclusive entrance to lobby.

Concerning the winter season now approaching Mr. Victor Moroni, the new manager of the hotel, has many surprises in the way of entertainment and social affairs, announcement of which will be made next week. Mr. Moroni plans for the success of the remodeled hotel through the popularity of the lobby. The changes in the place have been going forward for weeks and the great change that will result is now becoming apparent to those who are in and out of the hotel each day.

The main entrance will be through the corner now used as an entrance to the main bar which is to be moved to another portion of the hotel on the Broadway side. This entrance will open onto the foyer floor which has been opened and from which steps descend to the main lobby floor. This floor has been trimmed with white and green marble stairways and will be fitted with flower boxes, making a screened approach to the lobby and office. The office will be moved from its present location to the extreme end of the main lobby.

The present main entrance to the hotel will be used exclusively for persons arriving in motors and carriages.

The ball-room will be a model when completed. A specially constructed dancing floor is being installed, the lighting system completely changed and decorators are going over this section which also is being enlarged.

It will be some weeks before the remodeling is completed. The entertainments and the social affairs planned by the management, however, will be inaugurated soon.

Unscrambling The News — By Charton

PUZZLE: IS THIS A BROOKLYN OR A FLOTILLA SAILOR?
THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP IS STILL UNDECIDED
GIVE ME BACK MY CHEE-ILD.....
GREECE
GREEK DIVISION
OUR WAR ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF THE NEW BRITISH WAR MONSTER.
(from cabled description)
Charton

Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Singles Championship

The final of the Shanghai Singles Championship postponed from this afternoon, will be played on the S.R.C. ground at 3.30 p.m. next Wednesday.

S.I.B.C. v. Yangtszepoo

The following will represent the Yangtszepoo Club in this match to be played at Yangtszepoo at 3.30 p.m. tomorrow:—J. Burnside, G. Johnston, G. Bloom, J. McPherson, A. A. Malcolm, Paul Marks, G. McMurdo, W. Johnston, A. Sharp, Tweedie, Aitkenhead, W. Allan, W. S. Campbell, and W. Smith.

Reserves:—Robinson and Townsend.

Fleet Championship Batting Averages

Brooklyn-Flotilla Series

	G.	A.B.	H.	Pct.
Daniels B.	5	20	7	.350
Roll F.	5	19	6	.316
Eysinger B.	5	17	5	.294
Lebeuge F.	5	18	5	.278
Brenner B.	5	18	5	.278
McGrath B.	5	16	4	.250
Yokum F.	5	17	4	.235
Lenhoff F.	5	15	3	.200
Foley F.	5	15	3	.200
Leatherby B.	5	16	3	.187
Coan F.	5	16	3	.187
Scott B.	4	11	2	.182
Rosenberger B.	2	6	1	.167
Tangerman B.	2	8	1	.125
Stuart F.	5	18	2	.111
Huebel B.	5	18	2	.111
Bellers B.	3	9	1	.111
Kulp F.	3	10	1	.100
Lawrence F.	3	10	1	.100
Haggarty B.	3	11	1	.091
Daugherty F.	4	12	1	.083
Hunter B.	2	4	0	.000
Laughlin F.	2	5	0	.000
Wakeham F.	1	2	0	.000
Hylton B.	1	2	0	.000

Team Batting

	G.	A.B.	H.	Perc.
Brooklyn	5	156	32	.205
Flotilla	5	157	29	.185

PITCHER CHEERS HIMSELF

Philadelphia, August 26.—Joe Bush entered the Hall of Fame for pitchers when he shut out Cleveland and did not allow his opponents a bit today, the score being 5 to 0. Only one of the visiting players reached first base. This was Graney, who, in the first inning, drew a base on balls. Bush struck out seven batsmen, eight went out on grounders, eleven were retired on fair flies and one on a foul fly.

When Graney ended the game by putting up a fly to McInnis, after O'Neill and Coleman had fanned, the crowd broke onto the field to congratulate Bush, and the latter was so excited that he pulled off his cap and joined in the cheering. This was the first no-hit game pitched in a major league contest here in several years.

Boy Scouts News Of The Week

By Tracker

Scouts! Have you ever studied the words of your motto "Be Prepared"? These words name the very excuse for scouting. What are scouts preparing for? That is a question every citizen has a right to ask.

To be prepared is a great task and scouts should always be thinking of something to be prepared for—a good turn, a tight corner, a way to help others, an accident and the thousand and one ways in which it is the scouts' duty to give assistance.

• • •

Last night I noticed a troop standing by at their headquarters to give assistance if needed as a typhoon was expected. I don't suppose that anyone except the parents of the scouts knew that the scouts were standing by to be ready if called upon, but the fact remains, the scouts were ready. Times like these form an excellent opportunity for the scouts to prove their worth and warrant their existence.

I should like to hear more of these preparations and I am sure the public would appreciate scouting to a greater extent if they knew of them.

• • •

When I saw this troop standing by my thoughts took me back a few years and I wondered where the help these scouts could give, would have come from then. You may be only boys, but you can do the work of men if you are on the spot, and the only way is to be prepared.

• • •

I see the troops of St. John's and Nanyang are joining in a great scheme of signalling from St. John's to Nanyang by Morse lamp from the clock towers; fine practice and it will tend to strengthen the good feeling between these troops as well as preparing them for emergencies.

• • •

The 9th and 10th Troops are still going strong and will have to be carefully reckoned with in the forthcoming competitions. I hear they are recruiting strongly and will soon number 150 scouts.

It Was a Dream — By Domino

I thought I heard a gun go off on Friday afternoon:
They told me that it meant another howling, great typhoon.
We shut our doors and windows and our skylights very tight.
The typhoon didn't come at all. (It might have come last night)—
It was a dream.

• • •

I thought my name was Laidlaw and at lawn bowls liked to play.
I got a four at Hankow and for Shanghai sailed away;
We met the fours from everywhere, and had a lot of fun.
And if the greens where wet or dry of course we always won.
It was a dream.

• • •

I thought I was in Shanghai and exchange was very bad
And fears of shroffs and billet doux were making me feel sad;
But then my wealthy compradore said: "Maskee littee bit;
Just ask for anything you want and simply sign a chit."
It was a dream.

• • •

I thought I was a taipan and owned a motor car,
It played "God save the King" and then "He dunno where he are;"
It passed all other motor cars as down the road it roared,
I laughed at Studebakers as I travelled in my Ford.
It was a dream.

• • •

I thought I was a Teuton tired of fighting on the Somme,
The Kaiser told me Britain's arms were absolutely bomme;
But one fine morning even Kaiser Wilhelm's spirits sank.
For lumbering o'er the trenches came a prehistoric TANK.
It was a nightmare!

PORTUGUESE CO. SHOOT

The annual rifle meeting of the Portuguese Company, S. V. C., was started on Friday morning, continued yesterday, and should have been completed today, but owing to inclement weather yesterday afternoon, and the expected typhoon, the unfinished portion of the program has been deferred until some time in October.

The ranges fired on Friday were 200 and 300 yards, and on yesterday morning 400 and 500 yards, under Bisley conditions.

U.S. HUNTING POPULATION

It is estimated that 5,000,000 American hunters go afield annually. Over 2,000,000 hunting licenses are issued annually. No other country can boast any such figures. All good army material, too, come to think of it,—good shots, used to taking care of themselves in the open, and knowing how to take care of their guns as well.

Sports Correspondence

Featherweight Championship

Sports Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—When did Terry McGovern win the featherweight championship and from whom did he win it? Thanking you for an answer in your Sunday pink page, Yours truly,

J. E.

Answer: McGovern won the championship from George Dixon. Dixon was champion from 1892 to 1897 when Solly Smith won the championship. He held it only a short time. Dave Sullivan was the next champion but Dixon came back strongly and was champion in 1900 and 1901. In the latter year Terry McGovern beat Dixon and Terry held the championship until Young Corbett beat him in 1904. After that came Tommy Sullivan, Abe Attell and Johnny Kilbane, the present title holder.

"The Scamps"

The Scamps were simply delightful last night. They put on turn after turn that simply charmed the crowded house.

"They Wouldn't Believe Me" has been heard many times in Shanghai but we give the palm to Miss Dora Dolaro and Bernard Ansell in their original rendering of the popular number.

"Love and a Waiter" is a clever sketch and got excellent treatment from Miss Alice May and Messrs. Ansell and Hansford.

Reeves Hansford deserved a special pat for all the good work he put in. Wolseley Charles, as usual, was No. 1—in fact, the show went with a snap that made everyone want much more.

RAIN SPOILS SPORT

All sporting events scheduled for yesterday afternoon were declared off on account of rain.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden Monday afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March, "Home Sweet Home" ..... Ohlsen
2. Overture, "The Caliph of Bagdad" ..... Boieldieu
3. Waltz, "San Sebastian" ..Dodwell
4. Selection, "Folk Songs of Italy" ..... Rampezzetti
5. Song, "I am a Rose" .....Mariani
6. Suite de Ballet, "Coppelia" ..... Delibes
   1. March of the Bell.
   2. Valse of the Hours.
   3. Valse of the Doll.
   4. March of the Warriors.
   5. Czardas.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

OARSMEN TRAIN FOR BIG REGATTA

Rowing Club Boathouse Is Busy Place Every Evening

TO BE STAGED AT HENLI

All Candidates For Places On International Teams Working Hard

Oarsmen came into their own last night in the prevailing moisture, for it was the only branch of sports to survive the day.

By the enthusiasm with which they worked last evening and every evening during the week at the Rowing Club in preparation for the coming Autumn Regatta the event should be a success. The affair will be held at Henli on Saturday and Sunday, October 28 and 29. Messrs. W. E. Sauer, H. N. Olsen, D. M. Graham, H. P. B. Jones, E. A Erikson and N. C. Brodie are working as special trainers for the junior oarsmen.

The events to be rowed are: International Eights, International Fours, International Pairs, Junior Fours, Grimn Fours and Junior Sculls.

English members are showing a good deal of keenness, and although a large number are practically griffins, and nearly all medium or light weight, they mean to make a good show at the Regatta.

Talking of weights, there is still some hope of getting a heavy crew now that the "Malted Milk" campaign has started, as at least one member boasts of having gained two pounds in one day through taking this, and "George" seems to be the only person who disapproves.

It is unfortunate that England is temporarily short of one of her most hard working members through indisposition ,but we hope this is only for a day or so, as Brown is certainly one of the keenest and most hard working members. We also hope to see Mr. Kennett sufficiently well to turn out before very long. Now we are on the subject of coaches we take this opportunity of reminding members that England is extremely short of coaches and although all the senior men turn out regularly it is practically impossible to fix up everyone, and members must not "grouse" if they are occasionally left without a coach or with only a griffin cox.

The American crews have corralled all the available material in sight and they have all been put to work to get in good training shape before the regatta. For the past two weeks the men have been going out in pairs and fours with a member of the crew as coxswain to coach the griffins. The training so far is confined to long hard rows to get the men in condition. Considerable attention has been paid to correcting faults in the form of rowing, blade-work, balancing the boat and proper timing of the stroke. The Yankees show much promise as they have a good husky squad out.

The veterans of the crew are Olsen, Bristow, Ericson, Sauer, Pennywitt. Several new men have put in appearance, namely Gardner, Merrill, and Davis while Nell and Stewart are on hand from the Spring regatta, the latter two having rowed in griffin and hong races at that time.

It is too early as yet to say anything about individual members this week.

The following crews with their coaches will go out at 5.30 p.m. sharp on the days mentioned. Should any member be prevented from turning up, will he kindly notify his stroke in time for a substitute to be obtained.

The program for the week is as follows:—

Bow Smith, 2 Quine, 3 Watson, Str. Brown, Cox. Jones; Tuesday Thursday and Friday.

Bow Ayres, 2 Pollard, 3 Koe, Str. Jones, Cox. Brown; Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Bow Nash, 2 Annett, 3 Gande, Str. Ward, Cox. Wheen (Monday), Koe (Tuesday and Thursday); Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Bow Woodfield, Str. Martin, Cox.

Ward: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Bow Barnes, Str. Campbell, Cox. Follard;—Tuesday and Thursday.

Bow Cain, Str. Beale, Cox. Brown; Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 4.45 p.m.

The Scots are working hard to be able to put in an eight for the Regatta, but it is not yet certain that their larger boat will materialise. Mr. Duncan M. Graham is looking after the Scottish oarsmen and there are few members of the Club better qualified to evolve a first class crew.

They have gone out during the past week in Fours and Pairs. The Four was Bow A. McArthur, 2 T. W. R. Wilson, 3 T. Macdonald, Str. N. C. Brodie. Mr. Graham coached from the helm.

The Pair that will represent Scotland will likely be T. W. R. Wilson and E. McIntyre. Two heftier oarsmen it would be hard to find.

During this coming week it is expected that this squad will show up more prominently.

Secret of Bidding At Royal Auction

(Continued from Page 1)

the king of diamonds and followed with the jack to coax the queen. This would make the ten good for reentry and give A two finesses in spades, which would win the game.

Y refused to play the queen. A could do nothing but go on with the ace and another, putting Y in, Z discarding spades. Y led the top heart, B won with the ace and gave A the spade finesse, upon which Y discarded a losing heart.

Now all that A can make is his two aces, because if he leads the clubs twice Y makes two heart tricks. If he leads spades twice Z will make two spade tricks. What has Z accomplished by his original b'd except to show A where he could make a safe finesse? But for Y's refusal to give up the queen of diamonds this would have cost them the game.

Returning to the table at which Z went to three spades and A doubled, here is how the play went: A opened with a heart, as B had doubled Y's bid. B won with the ace and returned a trump, as dummy had none. A won the nine with the jack, and led out both his kings. Getting no echo from his partner in either suit he made his two aces and then led another heart, which Z had to trump.

Now A must make two more trumps, so that all Z gets out of his own hand and his partner's is five trump tricks, which is all his hand was good for in the first place. Down for 400 and simple honors.

When Z passes without a bid on the first round it does not matter whether he bids two spades over A's no trumper on the second round or not. He has left his partner under no misapprehension as to his defensive strength, as he has denied having two tricks by passing the original bid.

If he bids two spades on the second round A will naturally go two no trumps and will make 20 and 40, but that is a long way from winning 418 on the hand.

The student should observe that Z's bid is unsound for two out of the three reasons for bidding, because he is not prepared either to assist his partner or to defend himself.

Here is another example from another game:

H.—10 7 6 2
C.—A
D.—10 8 6 5
S.—K J 9 5

H.—9 8 5 2 / C.—K Q J / D.—2 / S.—A Q 10 6 2

Y: H.—Q / C.—10 9 7 4 3 / D.—A K Q 7 / S.—8 7 5

A: H.—A K J 4 / C.—8 6 5 2 / D.—J 9 4 3 / S.—4

Z dealt and bid a heart. He has only four in suit, but he has three honors, and must show in what suit he can assist his partner or defend himself. Unlike the original bid in the previous hand, this one might be criticised as unsound in one respect and sound in the two others. He should have another trump or an outside trick to make it a sound declaration to be left with.

When A bid a spade Y supported the hearts, and B went to two spades, which Z and A passed. Y went to three hearts, partly because he thought he could help Z to make it and partly to lead A into a trap. With his singleton heart and three tricks in diamonds B thought he could risk three spades.

This is not justified by his cards. His partner counts on him for two tricks. With more than two B should assist. This he has done. The fourth trick is very doubtful.

When Z and A passed the three spade bid Y, doubled. If Z has two sure tricks anywhere Y has at least two in trumps and the ace of clubs. These will set the contract, but they would not go game in hearts if Z refuses to rebid his hand. This he is free to do after Y's double, if he is equal to the game in hearts.

The point for the beginner to see is that Y is doubling on the strength of Z's original bid. If Z is prepared to produce two sure tricks toward the defence A cannot make his contract, unless there is some remarkable distribution of the cards in his favor.

Suspecting B might have no hearts, Y started with the ace of clubs and then led the heart. This made it easy for Z to read the club as a singleton. If Z leads the trump A will put the ace right on, ruff dummy with a heart and lead queen and seven of diamonds so as to ruff the second diamond and give dummy another ruff on the hearts. Or B may make four diamond leads after ruffing the heart. The result is the same.

In the actual play Z led the club and Y trumped it. Another heart allowed dummy to trump, Y inferring that as A could give dummy the ruff at any time, Y might as well do it as to guess at something else. Dummy led the trump and Y won it, forcing out dummy's last trump with the third heart lead. This leaves Y with another sure trick in trumps, which set the contract for 100 points.

Some might think it a pity that B could not show the diamonds and induce A to go no trumps, but there is nothing in that declaration for A, week as the hands are against him.

Y would open with the hearts and Z would return the spade. If A puts on the ace to clear the clubs, Y goes on with the hearts. Four heart tricks save the game, with the king of spades yet to hear from and the diamond suit stopped. Four clubs, three diamonds and a spade seems to be the limit for A, at no trumps.

If Y starts with the ten of hearts, he establishes the nine for A, but in that case Y would still save the game by making the spade trick while he was in, so that that three hearts, a spade and a club would hold A down to two odd.

Here is an interesting example of confidence in the partner's original bid having shown his preparedness for defence as well as for attack.

H.—A J 7 2
C.—A K 7 5 3
D.—— — — —
S.—9 6 5 2

H.—9 6 3 / C.—Q / D.—A K Q 8 6 4 / S.—K J 10

Y: H.—10 / C.—J 10 8 6 4 / D.—J 9 5 2 / S.—Q 7 4

Z: H.—K Q 8 5 4 / C.—9 2 / D.—10 7 / S.—A 8 3

Z bid a heart, A three diamonds, hoping his partner could stop the hearts and go no trumps. This did not stop Y from bidding three hearts, but it encouraged B to go to four diamonds. This was passed by both Z and A.

Now let us look at Y's view of the situation, as he was the only player that did not go to four hearts. If his partner is prepared to produce two tricks toward the defence they cannot both be in hearts, because even king queen ten is not too sure tricks. If there is only one sure trick in hearts the other cannot be in diamonds, and queen high in clubs is not a trick because it is not what Milton Work has defined as a "quick" trick, so the outside trick must be n spades.

Here comes a nice point in the second round of bids that few persons grasp and that the text books do not pay sufficient attention to.

When the partner assists an original bid and this assist is overcalled, if the original bidder refuses to go any further it may be fairly inferred that he had only enough to justify the original declaration or else he can set the opponents' contract.

The point is this. The original bidder assumes two tricks in his partner's hand. The partner assists because he has more than these expected two tricks. The original bidder goes on because he has more than the original bid.

Y figured that he could save the game at diamonds, but could not win it at hearts, so he passed. He is satisfied with the preparations for the defence and should save the game.

This is just what happened. He led the ace of hearts and followed with the king of clubs. Finding each adversary apparently void of one of these suits, he led a small spade to his partner's inferred trick in that suit, and that ended it, as Z had to lead the trump.

A won the trump trick, and ruffed dummy with a heart, trumping a club himself. After two ruffs, he pulled both Z's trumps and and made two spade tricks, but could not reach game.

The student will find it particularly interesting to try out all the possible openings against Z if he is left to play it at four hearts. The most critical is when A opens with a diamond, which is not a good beginning.

Dummy trumps, puts Z in with a spade, trumps another diamond, puts Z in with a trump and trumps a third diamond. Now A trumps the second round of clubs, puts B in with the third spade and gets a club through, which saves his nine of trumps.

Alexander After Shut Out Record

(Grover Cleveland Alexander)

Grover Alexander, the lithe but powerful hurler of the Phillies, is out to garner new laurels this year. Alexander is going after a shut out record. On August 22 he had thirteen to his credit. The mighty pitcher has never shown better control than he is exhibiting this season.

SPEAKER STILL LEADS TY COBB IN BATTING

Joe Jackson Is a Close Third; Daubert, Hornsby and Wagner Lead National League

New York, Aug. 27.—The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities in these leagues. They include games played on Aug. 24.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting Averages

Player & Club	AB	R	H	Av.
Speaker, Cleve	417	83	160	.384
Cobb, Detroit	412	86	146	.354
Jackson, Chicago	461	71	163	.351
Mullin, New York	108	11	35	.324
Roth, Cleveland	289	40	91	.315
Gardner, Boston	402	37	122	.306
Boland, Detroit	23	4	7	.304
Strunk, Athletics	404	53	122	.302
Felsch, Chicago	451	60	135	.299
Sisler, St. Louis	447	65	133	.298
Burns, Detroit	421	48	125	.297
Crawford, Detroit	195	19	58	.297
High, New York	278	37	82	.295
Shotton, St. Louis	486	76	143	.294
Ruth, Boston	99	14	29	.293
Nunamaker, N. Y.	251	24	73	.291
Alexander, N. Y.	31	4	9	.290
Rice, Washington	142	15	41	.289
Veach, Detroit	441	71	126	.288
E. Collins, Chi.	430	63	124	.288
Hoblitzel, Bos.	330	49	92	.288
Gharrity, Wash.	66	6	19	.288
Bauman, N. Y.	196	29	56	.286
Walters, N. Y.	125	9	35	.280
Severeid, St. L.	264	21	73	.277
Gilhooley, N. Y.	32	40	61	.275
Cunningham, Det.	40	7	11	.275
Young, Detroit	412	49	112	.271
A. Williams, Was.	170	16	46	.271
C. Walker, Boston	381	54	103	.270
Schang, Athletics	197	22	52	.269
Dauss, Detroit	52	8	14	.269
Heilman, Detroit	385	46	103	.268
Picinich, Athletics	45	2	12	.267
F. Baker, N. Y.	263	33	70	.266
Pratt, St. Louis	467	45	124	.265
W. Mitchell, Det.	34	1	9	.265
Smith, Wash.	237	27	62	.262
McInnis, Ath.	367	30	96	.262
Myers, Athletics	92	7	24	.261
Morgan, Wash.	280	35	73	.261
Gainer, Boston	104	10	27	.260
W. Miller, St. L.	270	52	96	.259
Marsans, St. L.	428	42	111	.259
Leibold, Chicago	31	3	8	.258
Pipp, N. Y.	409	50	105	.257
McMullin, Chicago	180	8	46	.256
Hooper, Boston	441	58	113	.256
Lewis, Boston	427	42	109	.255
Milan, Wash.	449	40	114	.254
Wambsgans, Cle.	358	44	91	.254
Dubuc, Detroit	71	3	18	.254
Turner, Cleve.	329	42	83	.252
Gandil, Cleve.	343	40	109	.252
Mc Elwee, Ath.	111	4	28	.252
Shaw, Wash.	12	0	3	.250

Club Batting Records

Club	AB	R	BH	Av.
Detroit	4,102	511	1,064	.259
Cleveland	3,918	486	977	.249
Chicago	3,964	463	980	.249
New York	3,941	454	965	.245
Boston	3,826	417	935	.244
St. Louis	4,081	466	989	.242
Washington	3,887	327	921	.237
Athletics	3,716	310	863	.232

Pitchers' Records

Pitcher & Club	W	L	SO	Av.
Love, New York	2	0	10	1000
Cullop, New York	12	1	62	.923
Shore, Boston	14	4	41	.778
Morton, Cleve.	12	5	34	.706
Boland, Detroit	7	3	48	.700
H. Coveleskie, Det.	18	9	93	.667
Lambeth, Cleve.	2	1	14	.667
Ruth, Boston	17	9	120	.654
Faber, Chicago	11	6	58	.647
Cicotte, Chicago	10	6	59	.625
Mays, Boston	13	8	50	.619
Koob, St. Louis	8	5	19	.615
Groom, St. Louis	11	7	73	.611
Shawkey, N. Y.	17	11	82	.607
Benz, Chicago	6	4	28	.600
Coumbe, Cleve.	6	4	27	.600
Wellman, St. Louis	16	11	64	.593
Dauss, Detroit	13	9	69	.591
Leonard, Boston	13	9	100	.591
Russell, Chicago	13	9	75	.591
G. Foster, Boston	11	8	43	.579
S. Coveleskie, Clev.	15	11	70	.577
Beebe, Cleve.	4	3	25	.571
W. Johnson, Wash.	21	16	184	.568
Williams, Chi.	9	7	90	.563
Klepfer, Cleve.	6	5	57	.545
Harper, Wash.	13	11	146	.542
Fisher, New York	8	7	50	.533
Davenport, St. L.	11	10	111	.524
Plank, St. Louis	11	11	70	.500
J. Bagby, Cleve.	11	11	62	.500

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting Averages

Player & Club	AB	R	H	Av.
Daubert, Brooklyn	375	61	122	.325
Horusby, St. Louis	404	53	131	.324
Wagner, Pitts.	334	43	106	.317
Dobertson, N. Y.	409	62	129	.315
McCarthy, B'klyn	148	17	46	.311
Chase, Cincinnati	392	43	121	.309
Wheat Brooklyn	418	49	127	.304
Hinchman, Pitts.	396	47	119	.301
Long, St. Louis	287	27	89	.300
Zimmerman, Chi.	398	54	117	.294
Bender, Phila.	38	2	11	.289
O. Miller, Br'klyn	132	12	38	.288
Whitted, Phila.	380	45	109	.287
Paskert, Phila.	395	53	113	.286
Adams, Pittsburg	21	1	6	.286
Stock, Phila.	349	46	99	.284
Neale, Cincinnati	414	44	117	.283
Schulte, Pitts.	323	42	91	.282
Kelly, Chicago	93	9	26	.280
Williams, Chicago	316	46	88	.279
Fletcher, N. Y.	343	30	95	.277
Alexander, Phila.	102	7	28	.275
S. Smith, B'klyn	62	4	17	.275
Connolly, Boston	51	4	14	.274
G. Burns, N. Y.	459	72	123	.273
Fisher, Cincinnati	125	9	34	.272
J. Johnston, Bklyn.	321	42	87	.271
Hersog, N. Y.	395	45	105	.266
Tragessor, Boston	41	1	11	.268
Carey, Pittsburgh	424	65	110	.267
Groh, Cincinnati	420	63	112	.267
Kauf, New York	395	48	105	.266
Stengel, Brooklyn	325	45	86	.265
Cravath, Phila.	309	45	82	.265
Dugey, Phila.	34	7	9	.265
J. Smith, Boston	363	35	96	.264
Blackburn, Boston	53	5	14	.264
Mitchell, Cin.	80	10	21	.263
Schultz, Pit.	203	18	53	.261
Konetchy, Boston	384	51	100	.260
Gonsales, St. Louis	223	26	58	.260
Doyle, New York	425	54	110	.259
McKechnie, Cin.	302	22	78	.258
Good, Philadelphia	124	22	32	.258
Flack, Chicago	356	51	91	.255
Fitzpatrick, Boston	129	12	33	.256
Farmer, Pitts.	121	7	31	.256
Elliott, Chicago	43	3	11	.256
Coombs, Brooklyn	39	2	10	.256
T. Clarke, Cin.	162	7	41	.253
Griffith, Cin.	455	38	114	.251
Saier, Chicago	383	43	96	.251
Mann, Chicago	299	34	75	.251
H. Myers, B'klyn	295	39	74	.251
Wingo, Cincinnati	238	22	72	.250
Butler, St. Louis	64	8	16	.250

Club Batting Records

Club	AB	R	BH	Av.
Brooklyn	3,763	421	979	.260
Cincinnati	4,013	375	990	.249
New York	3,883	407	960	.247
Philadelphia	3,818	411	895	.247
St. Louis	3,843	388	925	.244
Chicago	3,924	402	941	.240
Pittsburgh	3,833	365	883	.239
Boston	3,436	371	791	.230

Pitchers' Records

Pitcher & Club	W	L	SO	Av.
Rucker, Brooklyn	2	0	13	1000
Evans, Pittsburgh	2	0	6	1000
Carter, Chicago	1	0	2	1000
Allen, Boston	6	1	53	.857
Alexander, Phila.	24	9	129	.727
Rixey, Philadelphia	15	6	94	.714
Cheney, Brooklyn	15	5	113	.714
Marquard, B'klyn	7	3	60	.700
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	18	8	89	.692
Commis, Brooklyn	9	4	34	.692
Schupp, New York	4	2	45	.667
Mamaux, Pit.	17	9	122	.654
Rudolph, Boston	13	7	83	.650
Cooper, Pittsburgh	9	5	62	.643
Nehf, Boston	5	3	24	.625
Ragon, Boston	8	5	57	.615
Doak, St. Louis	12	8	81	.600
Benton, New York	10	7	67	.588
Bender, Phila.	7	5	33	.583
Packard, Chicago	7	5	31	.583
Perritt, New York	13	10	80	.565
Tyler, Boston	9	7	58	.563
Demaree, Phila.	12	10	85	.545
Mitchell, Cin.	8	7	38	.533
Sallee, New York	9	8	40	.529
Vaughn, Chicago	13	13	115	.500
Dell, Brooklyn	9	9	71	.500
Seaton, Chicago	6	6	42	.500
Jacobs, Pit.	5	5	34	.500
Raulbach, Boston	4	4	21	.500
Mayer, Phil.	4	4	38	.500
Watson, St. Louis	2	2	14	.500
Brown, Chicago	2	2	20	.500

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